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STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES (2006-2007)

FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2007-2008)

SEVENTH REPORT

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

April, 2007/*Vaisakha*, 1929 (*Saka*)

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(FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2007-2008)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 28.04.2007
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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES (2006-07)

Shri R. Sambasiva Rao—*Chairman*

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12. Shri Lonappan Nambadan
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@14. Dr. Arun Kumar Sarma
15. Smt. Minati Sen
#16. Shri Harihar Swain
$17. Vacant
%18. Vacant
!19. Vacant
+20. Vacant
*21. Vacant

$ Nomination of Shri Paras Nath Yadav, MP, changed by the Hon'ble Speaker *w.e.f.* 31.08.2006.

* Nomination of Shri Subodh Mohite, MP w.e.f. 31.8.2006 and resigned from Lok Sabha w.e.f. 14.2.2007.

\# Nominated *w.e.f.* 08.09.2006.

@ Nominated *w.e.f.* 25.09.2006.

% Nomination of Smt. Kalpana Ramesh Narhire, MP, changed by the Hon'ble Speaker *w.e.f.* 25.09.2006.

! Nomination of Shri Sippiparai Ravichandran, MP, changed by the Hon'ble Speaker *w.e.f.* 25.09.2006.

\+ Shri Jay Prakash Narayan Yadav, MP ceased to be Member of the Committee *w.e.f.* 24.10.2006 on his induction in the Council of Ministers.

** Nominated *w.e.f.* 28.11.2006.

Rajya Sabha

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24. Shri Ajay Singh Chautala
25. Smt. Sushree Devi
26. Shri K.E. Ismail
^27. Shri K.P.K. Kumaran
28. Prof. P.J. Kurien
29. Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania
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SECRETARIAT

1.	Shri S.K. Sharma	-	*Additional Secretary*
2.	Shri N.K. Sapra	-	*Joint Secretary*
3.	Shri A.S. Chera	-	*Director*
4.	Shri P.V.L.N. Murthy	-	*Deputy Secretary*
5.	Shri A.K. Yadav	-	*Committee Officer*

^ Nominated w.e.f. 01.09.2006.

ABBREVIATIONS

AIBP	—	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme
BCM	—	Billion Cubic Metres
BE	—	Budget Estimates
CAD	—	Command Area Development
CADWM	—	Command Area Development and Water Management
CADA	—	Command Area Development Authority
C&AG	—	Comptroller and Auditor General of India
CCA	—	Culturable Command Area
CGWA	—	Central Ground Water Authority
CGWB	—	Central Ground Water Board
CLA	—	Central Loan Assistance
CWC	—	Central Water Commission
CWPRS	—	Central Water and Power Research Station
DPRs	—	Detailed Project Reports
ERM	—	Extension Renovation and Modernisation
MI	—	Minor Irrigation
MMI	—	Major & Medium Irrigation
MOEF	—	Ministry of Environment and Forests
MOWR	—	Ministry of Water Resources
NEP	—	National Environment Policy
NGOs	—	Non-Government Organisations
NPCC	—	National Projects Construction Corporation Limited
NWB	—	National Water Board
NWDA	—	National Water Development Agency
OFD	—	On-Farm Development
PIM	—	Participatory Irrigation Management
RCC	—	Reinforced Cement Concrete
R&D	—	Research and Development
RE	—	Revised Estimates
WR	—	Water Resources
WUAs	—	Water Users' Association

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Standing Committee on Water Resources (2006-2007) having been authorised by the Committee to submit the report on their behalf, present this Seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) of the Ministry of Water Resources.

2. The Demands for Grants have been examined by the Committee under Rule 331E(1)(a) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. The status of implementation of the Committee's recommendations contained in earlier Reports have also been briefly discussed and commented upon in Chapter-I of the Report in pursuance of directions issued by Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha with regard to implementation of Direction 73A.

3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Water Resources on 4th and 10th April, 2007.

4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 24 April, 2007.

5. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the Ministry of Water Resources for placing before them the requisite material in connection with the examination of the subject. The Committee also wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministry of Water Resources who appeared before the Committee and placed their considered views.

6. The Committee would also like to place on record their sense of deep appreciation for the invaluable assistance rendered to them by the officials of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

NEW DELHI;
24 *April*, 2007
04 *Vaisakha*, 1929 *(Saka)*

R. SAMBASIVA RAO,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Water Resources.

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTORY

Water as a resource is critical to our very survival. Its importance, the most precious of all natural resources available to man and its relevance to all life on the planet cannot be overstated. Although fresh water constitutes a very small portion of the enormous quantity of water available on earth, water conservation and water resource management issues in an efficient and economical way have been acknowledged by one and all. Along side the issue of efficient and economic management of available water resources, its equitable distribution to all sections of the society too is gaining more and more prominence.

1.2 The Ministry of Water Resources plays an important role in the utilization, distribution and management of water resources in the country. The Ministry lays down policies and programmes for development and regulation of water resources in the country. This covers sectoral planning, coordination, policy guidelines, technical examination and techno-economic appraisal of projects; providing central assistance to specific projects; facilitation of external assistance and assistance in resolution of inter-state water disputes; policy formulation, planning and guidance in respect of minor irrigation, Command Area Development and development of ground water resources, etc. The Ministry is also involved in talks and negotiations with neighbouring countries regarding river water, water resource development projects and operation of Treaties.

(i) Analysis of Demands for Grants (2007-2008)

Budget at a Glance

(Rs. in crore)

	Revenue	Capital	Total
Charged	-	4.00	4.00
Voted	853.01	41.15	894.16
Total	853.01	45.15	898.16

1.3 A provision of Rs. 898.16 crore has been made for 2007-2008 in respect of the Ministry of Water Resources in Demand No. 102. The Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry were laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 20 March, 2007. The estimated strength of establishment of the Ministry of Water Resources as on 1 March, 2007 stands 451 with salary provision of Rs. 4.89 crore for 2007-2008.

1.4 The Detailed Demands for Grants show that the total Demand (Voted) (Demand No. 102) is Rs. 894.16 crore of which Rs. 853.01 crore is on the Revenue side and Rs. 41.15 crore on the Capital side. The details of Sector-wise allocation for different programmes/activities are shown in **Appendix I**.

1.5 The comparative Budget allocation of the Ministry of Water Resources during 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 and Budget Estimate and the Actual for 2005-2006 are given below :

Comparative Budget Proposals

(Rs. in crore)

	2005-2006			2006-2007 BE			2006-2007 RE			2007-2008 BE		
	Plan	Non-Plan (Actual)	Total (Actual)	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Revenue	481.21 (587.86)	241.68 (247.71)	722.89 (835.57)	669.11	256.36	925.47	520.86 (22.15)	256.36 (0)	777.22 (16.01)	570.00 (-14.81)	283.01 (10.39)	853.01 (-7.82)
Capital	41.31 (45.14)	17.40 (18.95)	58.71 (64.09)	42.89	18.95	61.84	41.14 (4.08)	18.95 (0)	60.09 (2.82)	42.00 (-2.07)	3.15 (-83.37)	45.15 (-26.98)
Total	522.52 (633.00)	259.08 (266.66)	781.68 (899.66)	712.00	275.31	987.31	562.00 (21.06)	275.31 (0)	837.31 (15.19)	612.00 (-14.04)	286.16 (3.94)	896.16 (-9.02)

From the comparative Budget proposals, it may be observed that under Revenue Section in Plan allocation, there has been reduction of Rs. 99.11 crore (14.81%) in Budget Estimate (2007-2008) over Budget Estimate 2006-2007 while non-plan allocation has increased from Rs. 256.36 crore in Budget Estimate 2006-2007 to Rs. 283.01 crore in 2007-2008, i.e. increase of Rs. 26.65 crore (10.39%). However, in the Capital Section plan allocation at Rs. 42.00 crore shows a decrease of only Rs. 0.89 crore (2.07%) over Budget Estimate 2006-2007, non-plan allocation of Rs. 3.15 crore shows a decrease of Rs. 15.80 crore (83.37%) as compared to Budget Estimate 2006-2007. The overall plan allocation in Budget Estimate 2007-2008 shows a decrease of Rs. 100.00 crore (14.04%) over Budget Estimate 2006-2007 while an increase of Rs. 10.85 crore (3.94%) has been shown in non-plan allocation.

1.6 The BE 2007-08 at Rs. 898.16 crore comprises the Plan allocation of Rs. 612.00 crore and Non-Plan allocation of Rs. 286.16 crore excluding AIBP and other water resources programmes, while the budgetary allocation in 2006-2007 was Rs. 987.31 crore comprising the Plan allocation of Rs. 712.00 crore and Non-plan allocation of Rs. 275.31 crore. The overall allocations in BE 2007-08 show a reduction of Rs. 89.15 crore as against an increase of Rs. 87.65 crore in 2006-07 over the previous financial year.

1.7 The budgetary allocation in respect of Ministry of Water Resources from the First Five Year Plan to the Tenth Five Year Plan in percentage terms has progressively reduced from 23.22 to 6.33%. The Plan wise financial expenditure (State + Central) on irrigation in the country is at **Appendix-II**. The comparative data of outlays and expenditure from VII Plan onwards is at **Appendix-III**.

1.8 When asked if the matter of declining share of allocations and its effects on the level of expenditure and the reasons therefor was ever discussed with the Planning Commission, the Secretary during evidence stated:

> "Sir, it is coming down as a percentage of the plan and not in absolute terms……. We have discussed this with the Planning Commission. Actually we have made a presentation before the Planning Commission on the recommendation of the Working Group and there have been detailed discussions. The Planning Commission is apprised of this matter and we hope that we will get an increased allocation. They have not made any commitment so far, but they are aware of this position".

1.9 Asked further the position in absolute terms in this regard, the Secretary stated as under:

> "Sir, they are aware of this issue. We had made a presentation before them. I have a statement with me about the point made by you……. it says 'although plan expenditure on irrigation has increased from Rs. 441.8 crore in the First Plan to Rs. 95,743.42 crore outlay in the Tenth Plan—this was only the outlay and the actual allocation was less – the share in total plan expenditure has decreased….."

1.10 When asked the reasons for decrease in Plan allocations in 2007-2008, the Ministry in a written reply stated:

> "With a view to rationalize the plan schemes of the Ministry of Water Resources, the schemes with similar activities have been

clubbed and effort has been made to reduce the number of schemes. As a result in place of 68 schemes in X Plan, 20 schemes are proposed during XI Plan, which cover all the ongoing activities of the Ministry and also provide for all new programmes envisaged during XI Plan. Keeping in view the policy of UPA Govt. and on advice of Planning Commission, some schemes which were Centrally sponsored stand converted to State Sector Scheme. Some of activities which were covered through Central Sector Schemes or Centrally Sponsored Schemes now stand transferred to State Sector Schemes. The reduction in the allocation for Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored Scheme is primarily due to this. Immediate requirements for the identified activities under Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored Schemes will be met out of the allocation for 2007-08. In case additional funds are required, the Ministry will take up with Planning Commission for further allocations".

1.11 When asked to give reasons for 10.39% increase in Revenue Section (Non-plan) allocation in 2007-2008 in comparison to BE 2006-2007, the Ministry stated that the increase in consecutive year is only for meeting normal rise in salary expenses which are obligatory expenses.

1.12 When enquired the reasons for drastic cut in Non-plan allocation under Capital head to the tune of 83.37% in comparison to BE 2006-2007 the Ministry stated that NPCC Ltd., a PSU under Ministry of Water Resources has not demanded any budget this year for loans. Last year this amount was Rs. 15.80 crore.

1.13 The Plan allocation (Revenue) during the year 2006-2007 was earmarked at Rs. 669.11 crore. However, at the RE stage it was brought down to Rs. 520.86 crore. When asked to give reasons for reduction in allocation at the RE stage the Ministry in their reply stated:

"The main reasons for reducing the outlay at RE 2006-2007 stage are as under:

(a) The plan allocation was reduced at the R.E. stage mainly keeping in view less expenditure under National Water Development Agency (NWDA), due to revision in the estimate of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Ken-Betwa link and also delay in getting permission from Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) which delayed activities for preparation of DPR during the year.

(b) The allocation for the scheme "CAD&WM" was reduced at RE stage because of insufficient proposals received from the

State Governments. However, the matter has been pursued with State Government and the State Government has sent proposals. The allocation of CAD & WM has been increased to Rs. 204.30 crore at Final Estimate stage against RE of Rs. 170.00 crore for year 2006-07.

(c) The allocation for the scheme "Critical anti erosion works in Ganga Basin States" and other Flood Management schemes were also reduced at RE stage because of insufficient proposals from the State Governments despite every efforts made in this direction.

(d) Some reduction has also been made under the Hydrology Project primarily due to late initiations of the project".

1.14 On the question of the present status of the DPR of Ken-Betwa link, the Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources during evidence stated:

"The Ministry of Environment and Forests has already given the clearance for carrying out the surveys and investigation in the forest area. Even to do the investigation in that area, we needed the clearance. So in its meeting held on 20th February, 2007 it has approved the terms of reference for the preparation of the environment impact assessment studies. The DPR will have to include the environment impact studies. So the MoEF has recently approved the terms of reference for that study, but we have not yet received the formal communication. We are still awaiting that. So that is the status of this clearance issue."

1.15 When asked the Schemes/Projects which are likely to be introduced in the year 2007-2008, the Ministry in their reply stated as follows:

"The Ministry of Water Resources has introduced two new schemes during the XI Five Year Plan which are as under:

(i) *Information, Education and Communication:* The main objectives of the scheme are: (i) to promote advocacy on the tenets of National Water Policy for adopting in projects setting, learning, documenting and dissemination; (ii) to create awareness among the people of necessity of using available water resources judiciously and sparingly; (iii) to create awareness on necessity of adopting measures for rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge of ground water to meet

present and future needs of water; (iv) to reinforce importance of traditional water bodies; (v) to enable the public to have direct access to various database on techniques of conservation of water; (vi) to make conservation of water a mass campaign and to induce population to voluntarily adopt various water saving measures; (vii) to make special efforts to reach women and children through specially targeted messages.

(ii) *River Basin Organisations/Authority:* The objective of the scheme is to encourage formation of River Basin Organisation with primary objective of providing a forum to all the co-basin states for taking up necessary studies and evaluation etc. with a view to identify the most appropriate alternative for optimum utilisation of resources and meeting the aspirations of all stake–holders".

1.16 The Ministry informed that with a view to rationalize the plan schemes of the Ministry, Schemes with similar objectives have been clubbed together and an effort has been made to reduce the number of Schemes. As a result, in place of 68 Schemes in Tenth Plan 20 Schemes are proposed in Eleventh Plan. The details of the Schemes which have been clubbed together is at **Appendix-IV** :

1.17 Eleven Schemes/Projects which were approved for X Plan and have achieved the set targets have been discontinued in the XI Plan**.** The details of such Schemes/Projects is given at **Appendix-V.** The Scheme *viz*. "Cell for Monitoring Externally Assisted Projects" has since been transferred from Plan to Non-Plan. 3 schemes namely (a) Improvement in canal control through Modern Techniques and Technology, (b) Sediment Disposal Research and (c) conjunctive use of GW & SW were for specific research studies and the studies have since been completed. 3 schemes namely (a) Augmentation of Water and Power Supply, (b) Staff Colony- Phase III, and (c) IT Development at CWPRS were for creation of specific infrastructure. Four schemes namely (a) Flood Proofing Programme, (b) Improvement of Drainage in critical areas of country, (c) Critical anti-erosion works in coastal and other than Ganga Basin States and (d) Harrange Drainage Schemes were for supporting specific activities related to anti-erosion and drainage in identified reaches. The need for such works are now proposed to be supported through a generic scheme for Flood Management.

1.18 The examination of the Budgetary provisions of the Ministry of Water Resources contained in Demands for Grants (2007-2008) shows a provision of Rs. 898.16 crore excluding the funds earmarked for AIBP and other water resources programmes. This is 9.02 per cent less, i.e. Rs. 100 crore less on the Plan side than that provided in BE 2006-2007. It shows an overall reduction in allocation of Rs. 89.15 crore, while there was an increase of Rs. 87.65 crore in BE 2006-2007 over the corresponding figure of 2005-2006. The Plan outlay (Revenue Section) in BE 2007-2008 at Rs. 570 crore shows a decline of 14.81 per cent though the outlay on Non-Plan at Rs. 283.01 crore shows an increase of 10.39 per cent over the respective outlays in 2006-2007. Similarly, the provision in the Capital Section, both Plan and Non-Plan put together at Rs. 45.15 crore shows a decline of 26.9 per cent. The Committee note that as in the previous three Financial Years, the BE provision (Rs. 669.11 crore) in 2006-2007 too was reduced at the RE stage to Rs. 520.86 crore showing a 22.15 per cent reduction. This reduction was primarily due to revision in the estimate of DPR of Ken-Betwa link and also due to delay in getting permission from the Ministry of Environment and Forests among others. A perusal of the budgetary allocation in percentage terms in respect of the Irrigation Sector from the First Five Year Plan at 23.22 per cent to Tenth Five Year Plan at 6.33 per cent reveals a progressively declining trend though the expenditure incurred (by both State and Central Governments) on irrigation in the country in absolute terms has increased from Rs. 455.07 crore in the First Plan to Rs. 95,743.52 crore (anticipated) at the end of the Tenth Plan. The Ministry has reportedly discussed the issue of the progressive reduction of outlays as a percentage of GDP with the Planning Commission though the Planning Commission has not made any commitment in this regard. The Committee view very seriously the declining trend of outlays for irrigation as a percentage of GDP even though in absolute terms there has been a manifold increase in the expenditure in this sector in successive Five Year Plans. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the share of outlay in respect of irrigation in the overall plans needs to be augmented substantially to attain the level of outlay as existing during the First Five Year Plan from the present level of outlay of 6.33 per cent. The Committee desire the Ministry to project their outlays at the BE stage in more realistic terms to avoid the pitfall of reductions at the RE stage. The Committee also desire the Ministry to finalise the revised estimate of DPR of Ken-Betwa link expeditiously and complete the preparation of DPR in the shortest possible time. They further desire to be apprised of the action taken in the matter.

1.19 Further, the Committee observe that with a view to rationalize the plan schemes of the Ministry, the schemes with similar activities have been clubbed and an effort has been made to reduce the number of schemes. This exercise resulted in bringing down their number from 68 schemes in the Tenth Plan to 20 schemes during the Eleventh Plan. These 20 schemes cover all the on-going activities of the Ministry and also provide for all new programmes envisaged during the Eleventh Plan. Some of the activities which were covered under Central Sector Schemes or Centrally Sponsored Schemes now stand transferred to the State Sector. According to the Ministry, this has resulted in reduced outlay for 2007-2008. The Committee note that two new schemes—one on Information, Education and Communication and the other on River Basin Organisations/Authority are likely to be introduced during the year 2007-2008. Besides this, 11 schemes/projects which were approved for the Tenth Plan and have achieved the set targets have been discontinued in the Eleventh Plan. The Committee desire that the allocation for the 20 schemes be kept at reasonable levels so as not to hinder their outcome adversely. The Committee also desire the Ministry to launch at the earliest the two new schemes proposed for introduction in 2007-2008 to attain their intended objectives. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken in this regard within three months of presentation of this Report.

1.20 The National Water Policy 2002 recommended private sector participation, i.e. Public-Private-Partnership in planning, development and management of water resources projects for diverse uses wherever feasible. The year 2007 has been declared as Water Year. It has been decided to lay greater emphasis on publicity measures through electronic, print and other media in an inter-active manner.

1.21 When asked as to what steps have been taken by the Ministry to encourage private sector participation in the Water Management, the Ministry in its reply stated :

> "The National Water Policy encourages private sector participation in planning, development and management of water resources projects for diverse uses, wherever feasible. As the activities of Ministry of Water Resources are mostly related to investigation, planning, design and research & development, the Ministry involves private sector and NGOs in certain activities related to awareness programme. Ministry of Water Resources also provides support in specific activities such as organization of workshop, seminar etc. on issues related to water resources. Supports are also provided to NGOs for taking up research in water resources.

Guidelines for private sector participation in water management have not been brought out by the Ministry of Water Resources. However Ministry of Water Resources encourages participatory approach in Management. Ministry of Water Resources has drafted a model bill for Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) and a number of States have enacted appropriate Bills/modified the existing legislation to incorporate PIM. A number of Water Users Association are already constituted in various States".

1.22 Asked as to why the private sector and NGOs participation is restricted to activities relating to awareness programmes only and efforts made for private sector participation in project planning and other related activities, the Ministry in its detailed post evidence reply stated :

"Apart from involvement in Mass Awareness programmes, the participation of Private Sector and **Non-Governmental Organizations** has been encouraged by Ministry of Water Resources in the following areas :

**Irrigation Management*

- With a view to providing legal framework for participatory irrigation management, Ministry of Water Resources has brought out a model act for enactment and adoption by State Governments and Union Territories.
- So far 11 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have either enacted new Act or amended the existing irrigation Act.
- Presently, more than 61,000 **Water Users' Associations (WUAs)** have been formed in 23 States. Some of the States have been encouraging participation of farmers in irrigation management at outlet level under cooperative/societies Acts.

**Artificial Recharge of Ground Water*

- Ministry of Water Resources has constituted the Artificial Recharge of Groundwater Advisory Council to popularize the concept of artificial recharge of groundwater among all stakeholders.
- The Council has representatives from state governments, public sector undertakings, financial institutions, non-governmental organizations, subject experts and representatives of farmers.
- Ministry of Water Resources has undertaken construction of rainwater harvesting structures in Government schools in remote areas.

** Renovation of Water Bodies*

- Ministry of Water Resources has launched a pilot scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies directly linked to Agriculture.
- Under this activity, participation of **people, non-governmental organizations** etc. is encouraged in the following manner :

- Detailed Project Report addresses plans for involvement of Panchyati Raj Institutions and the community.
- Plan for O&M responsibility to be entrusted to **beneficiary community** at implementation stage.

- District Level Implementation Committee chaired by District Collector consists of local community, representatives of **non-governmental organizations**.
- **Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha)** of the concerned area is co-Chairman of the District Level Implementation Committee.

**Research & Development*

Under Research and Development (R&D) of the Ministry of Water Resources, non-profit making **non-governmental organizations** have also been provided grant for research scheme as per R&D guidelines."

1.23 The Ministry have planned important activities/programmes during the Water Year 2007 which are given below :

a. Campaign for water conservation through radio and television.

b. Mass awareness programme particularly for children.

c. Water Management Training programme.

d. Training one man and one woman as Water Master in Pani Panchayats covering 5000 villages.

1.24 The Ministry of Water Resources organized a Symposia in Delhi to celebrate 'World Water Day' on 22 March, 2007 which was attended inaugurated by the Prime Minister. On the outcome of the discussions held in the Symposia and the steps the Ministry proposes

to take as follow up action, the Ministry in its reply stated as follows :

> "Ministry of Water Resources observed the World Water Day on 22nd March 2007 at the symposia, National Agricultural Science Centre, PUSA, New Delhi. The function was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. He called for collective wisdom to resolve water conflicts. He also appealed for making water conservation as a national obsession. Among the other issues that were highlighted in the inaugural session were the role of NGOs in water management and the need to increase productivity in the agriculture sector by producing more crop per drop of water. In the technical session that followed the inauguration there were presentations on water harvesting initiatives and the strategy to face the challenges posed by floods and droughts.
>
> While no new proposal was considered during celebrations of the world Water Day, the discussions concentrated mainly on more vigorous implementation of some existing programmes such as rain water harvesting, public private participation, involvement of all stakeholders in water management and involvement of media in mass awareness programmes".

1.25 When asked as to how the Ministry propose to give effect to the proposals/ideals coming out of the deliberations held at the Symposia, the Ministry in a post evidence reply stated that with a view to making water conservation a national obsession and promote role of NGOs in water management, mass awareness programmes on rain water harvesting are regularly organized by the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA). Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) provides technical guidance on rain water harvesting to various agencies including State Governments, educational institutions, resident welfare associations, group housing societies, private entrepreneurs and individuals. The Ministry of Water Resources has also advised the Central Ministries/Departments to provide Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting structures in buildings under their control. The Ministry is also implementing a demonstrative scheme through NGOs under which funding is provided for construction of Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting Structures. Further, Ministry of Urban Development has amended the building bye-laws to make it mandatory that all new buildings erected on plots of 100 sq.m. and above in Delhi provide for rain water harvesting structures. These are continuing activities, the benefits of which can be seen over a period of time.

1.26 The Committee note that the National Water Policy 2002 recommended private sector participation, i.e. Public-Private Partnership in planning, development and management of water resources projects for diverse uses wherever feasible, with greater emphasis on publicity measures through electronic, print and other media in an inter-active manner. As the activities of the Ministry are mostly related to investigation, planning, design and research and development, it involves private sector and NGOs in certain activities related to awareness programme. The Ministry also provides support in specific activities such as organization of workshop, seminar etc. on issues related to water resources. Apart from involvement in Mass Awareness Programmes, the private sector and NGO participation is being encouraged in Irrigation Management, Artificial Recharge of Ground Water, Renovation of Water Bodies and Research & Development. However, the Guidelines for private sector participation in water management have not been brought out by the Ministry. The Committee also note that the Ministry of Water Resources organized a Symposia in New Delhi to celebrate 'World Water Day' on 22 March, 2007 which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister wherein he called for collective wisdom to resolve water conflicts and appealed for making water conservation a national obsession. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry to issue the Guidelines for private sector participation in water management for not only making their involvement and participation broad based but also benefit from the vast pool of talent and expertise available in the private sector so that the benefits of the Schemes/Programmes percolate to a large section of the population. The Committee also recommend the Government to take suitable steps to increase the private sector participation in project planning and other related activities which in their opinion would go a long way in the successful implementation of schemes like Artificial Recharge of Ground Water, etc. and the clarion call of the Hon'ble Prime Minister would become a reality in the near future. The Committee would like to be informed of the steps taken in this direction.

(ii) Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Water Resources on Demands for Grants (2006-07)

1.27 The Committee presented their Fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2006-07) of the Ministry of Water Resources on 18 May, 2006. The Committee presented their Sixth Report on 'Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of

the Committee on Demands for Grants (2006-07) of the Ministry' on 15.12.2006. Out of 26 Recommendations given by the Committee in their Fifth Report, 17 Recommendations were accepted by the Government. In respect of 4 Recommendations, the Committee did not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies. In respect of 3 Recommendations, the replies of the Government were not accepted by the Committee and in respect of 2 Recommendations, the final replies of the Government were awaited.

1.28 The Committee in their Third and Fifth Reports had discussed the issue of diversion/mis-utilisation of the Central Loan Assistance (CLA) under AIBP as pointed out in the Report of C&AG (No. 15 of 2004). The Committee had expressed its unhappiness to note that 15 States were reportedly found involved in diversion/mis-utilisation of funds meant for AIBP. Though 5 of the States have sent Compliance Reports on audit paras to the Ministry, remaining 10 States were yet to send their Compliance Reports. The Committee in their Sixth Report had desired the Ministry to pursue the State Governments to submit the relevant information within a period of three months from the date of presentation of their Report to the Houses of Parliament. The final action taken notes on the observations/recommendations contained in 6th Report of the Committee have been received.

1.29 The Ministry in the final action taken notes on the observations/recommendations contained in the Sixth Report stated as follows :

> "The matter has been pursued by the Central Water Commission both at its headquarters level and through its regional offices. It is also being pursued by the Ministry of Water Resources with the 10 States who have not furnished replies to the observations of the CAG. Towards this end, a meeting under the chairmanship of Secretary (WR) with all the 10 States' Principal Secretaries (Irrigation) is scheduled for 3rd April, 2007, when they are being asked to bring the replies alongwith them, and the remedial measures taken by them or proposed to be taken in this regard.
>
> At the Central level, the release of funds is based on the basis of the Utilization Certificates given by the States. To ensure that the Utilization Certificate is genuine, we have prescribed that the same is authenticated by the Secretary, Irrigation and Secretary, Finance of the State Governments.
>
> The performance of the AIBP has had a positive impact as is apparent from the data on expenditure incurred and the

commensurate irrigation potential created under AIBP, although there have been shortfalls in achieving the targets, for many reasons which are within the purview of the State Governments".

1.30 The Ministry in its post-evidence reply further stated that so far, responses from 8 of the 10 States have been received. Some of the States have agreed to reversal of expenditure incurred on non-intended uses while some have claimed that expenditure have been incurred on the project component which are eligible for funding under AIBP. The Ministry of Water Resources will now take up matter with concerned States after analyzing their response. The States have, however, not specified any reason for delay in submission of their response.

1.31 The Committee are happy to note that as a result of their continuous prodding and the efforts made by the Ministry, 13 of the 15 State Governments have responded to the Audit Observations contained in the Report of C&AG (No. 15 of 2004) on the issue of diversion/mis-utilisation of the Central Loan Assistance (CLA) under AIBP which were discussed by the Committee in their Third and Fifth Reports on Demands for Grants 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 respectively. The Committee further note that some of the State Governments have agreed to reversal of expenditure incurred on non-intended uses while some have claimed that expenditure has been incurred on the project components which are eligible for funding under AIBP. The Ministry now proposes to take up the matter with each of the State Governments after analyzing their response. The State Governments have, however, not specified any reason for delay in submission of their response. The Committee, therefore, urge the Ministry to advise the State Governments to accord the highest priority for resolving the Audit Observations contained in the C&AG's Reports and settle the matters urgently. They desire the Ministry to analyze the responses of the State Governments on priority basis and intimate the outcome of the efforts made in this regard at the earliest.

CHAPTER II

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

India has the second largest arable land in the world (after United States) and is blessed with many fresh water resources. India with 12 major rivers as a total catchment area of 258 m. ha. The average annual water availability is assessed as 1869 Billion Cubic Metres (BCM). Of this, total utilizable water resource is assessed as 1123 BCM of which utilizable surface water flow is 690 BCM and annual replenishable ground water 433 BCM. The per capita availability of water at national level has reduced from 5177 m^3 (Cubic Metres), in 1951 to a level of 1820 m^3 in 2001 with variation in water availability in different river basins.

2.2 On the question of the balance of 746 BCM water (1869-1123 BCM) which is unutilizable, the Chairman, CWC during the evidence stated :

> "In fact, this 1123 BCM is practically useable because even if there is a flow in the river, there may not be sites or storage or there may not be sites for diversion and this 746 BCM difference is presently unutiliseable as of now, based on the technology available. If we have a better technology to use this water at a later date by some other means, then this 746 BCM difference will come down."

2.3 When asked the extent to which India could be compared with other countries in this regard and if the country lacked in technology that we are not able to put to use the presently unutilisable water, the Chairman, CWC in reply stated :

> "Physically no. We compare quite well with other countries, the advanced countries etc. ….We are pioneer in terms of developing technologies and theories for weirs for barrages and the like. Structure-wise, we are the pioneers, management-wise, we all understand that we have not been good managers of our water resources in the international arena.

2.4 The Secretary further added that probably we could somewhat increase the utilizable water, if we had more storages in sites".

2.5 On the question of making the 746 BCM unutilizable water usable which otherwise goes to the sea, the Chairman, CWC *inter-alia*

stated that out of average annual precipitation and snow melt at 4000 BCM, 2131 BCM is the loss on account of evaporation. It is on account of climatic condition since we are in the tropics. So, 2131 BCM loss is what nature has ordained. There is hardly anything that we can do about it. However, 746 BCM which is unutilizable and goes to sea, is because our utilizeable figure on account of existing technology is 1123 BCM as of now. A better technology will ensure that 746 BCM is not loss and the lost would be much less.

2.6 To develop and efficiently manage the utilizable water, the Ministry of Water Resources plays an important role to provide technical guidance and scrutiny of major and medium irrigation projects through its specialized organizations like Central Water Commission, Central Water & Power Research Station, Central Soil and Materials Research Station and National Institute of Hydrology. While the responsibility for planning, formulation and execution of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects lies with State Governments, the required funds are provided out of their State Plans. The Central Water Commission also provides infrastructural and research support for sectoral development.

2.7 The total Budgetary allocation (Plan and Non-Plan) for Major and Medium Irrigation is given below:—

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Scheme	Budget Estimates 2006-07		Revised Estimates 2006-07		Budget Estimates 2007-08	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Major and Medium Irrigation	114.01	149.97	70.12	139.22	132.50	145.47

2.8 The Budget allocation (Plan) for Major and Medium Irrigation for the year 2006-07 earmarked at Rs. 114.01 crore has been reduced to Rs. 70.12 crore at the Revised Estimates stage. The reason adduced by the Ministry for reducing the allocation drastically by Rs. 43.89 crore at the RE stage of 2006-07 are:

"The main reasons for reducing the outlay at RE 2006-07 are as under:

(a) The plan allocation was reduced at the R.E. stage mainly keeping in view less expenditure under National Water

Development Agency (NWDA) due to revision in the estimate of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Ken-Betwa link and also delay in getting permission from Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) which delayed activities for preparation of DPR during the year.

(b) Some reduction has also been made under the Hydrology Project primarily due to late initiations of the project".

2.9 The allocation (Plan) for Major and Medium Irrigation during the year 2007-2008 has been earmarked at Rs. 132.50 crore which is Rs. 18.49 crore more allocation against the budget allocation of the previous financial year 2006-2007. When asked to explain the rationale for enhancing the Plan allocation for the financial year 2007-2008, the Ministry in its reply stated that the enhancement in the allocation for 2007-08 is nominal as compared to the BE for 2006-07 and partially to meet the targets set for various activities.

2.10 On the question of adequacy of the funds allocated for the purpose of Major and Medium Irrigation for the current financial year to complete the ongoing projects/schemes, the Ministry in their written reply stated :

"……the allocation for 2007-2008 under the head "Major and Medium Irrigation" for the MoWR are primarily for investigation, planning, design and research activities and is not for completion of the ongoing major and medium irrigation projects. Immediate requirements for the identified activities under Central Sector / Centrally Sponsored Schemes will be met out of the allocation for 2007-2008".

2.11 When asked under what head the allocation has been earmarked for completion of on-going major and medium irrigation projects, the Ministry in a post evidence reply informed as under:

"The allocation for implementation of Major and Medium Irrigation projects are made by the respective State Government under the State-Plan. However, Government of India provides assistance in the form of grant under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP). This is included under the proposed sectoral head for "Projects/Programme Implementation".

2.12 On the other hand, the Non-Plan allocation for Major and Medium Irrigation for the year 2006-2007 has been reduced by Rs. 10.75 crore to Rs. 139.22 crore at RE stage from Rs. 149.97 crore at

BE, while the Plan allocation has been reduced by Rs. 43.89 crore. On the reasons for the reduction in allocations at RE stage the Ministry in its reply stated:

> "BE 2006-07(non-plan) for Major & Medium Irrigation was Rs. 109.02 crore and RE 2006-07 (non-plan) for Major & Medium Irrigation was Rs. 112.90 crore.
>
> BE 2006-07 (plan) for Major & Medium Irrigation was Rs. 111.54 crore and RE 2006-07 (plan) for Major & Medium Irrigation was Rs. 63.51 crore".

2.13 The measures taken by the Ministry to further curtail the non-plan expenditure are given below :

> "At the time of finalization of RE 2006-07, 5% cut was made on the unit "Office Expenses". Besides, the Ministry also strictly followed the economy/austerity measures of Ministry of Finance to keep the non-plan expenditure with the allocated budget.
>
> Due to cut in "Office Expenses" unit, all the organizations tried to restrict their expenditure within the allocated budget".

2.14 The Committee observe that though the average annual precipitation (including snow melt) is 4,000 BCM, 2,131 BCM is the loss on account of evaporation and the average annual water availability is assessed at 1869 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM). Of this, total utilizable water resource is assessed as 1,123 BCM, i.e. utilizable surface water flow is 690 BCM and annual replenishable ground water is 433 BCM. The per capita availability of water at national level has also reduced from 5,177 m^3 (Cubic Metre), in 1951 to a level of 1,820 m^3 in 2001 with variation in water availability in different river basins. Admittedly, more than one-third, i.e. 746 BCM of water is not utilizable and goes to sea on account of the lack of suitable technology. It has further been admitted by the Chairman, CWC during evidence that a better technology will ensure that the loss of 746 BCM could be minimised. The Committee are, however, constrained to observe that on the one hand the allocation of Rs. 114.01 crore provided in BE 2006-07 was reduced by about Rs. 44 crore at the RE stage on account of less expenditure under National Water Development Agency (NWDA) due to revision in the estimate of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Ken-Betwa link and also delay in getting permission from the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) and late initiation of the Hydrology Project, on the other the allocation in BE 2007-08 at Rs. 132.50 crore is Rs. 18.49 crore more

allocation than the BE 2006-2007 is considered nominal. Surprisingly, the allocation under "Major and Medium Irrigation" of the Ministry of Water Resources is primarily for investigation, planning, design and research activities and is not for completion of the on-going major and medium irrigation projects which is met out of the State Plans by the State Governments. The Committee desire the Government to fully utilise the allocations made in the Budget by advance planning of the activities required to be undertaken during the year. The Committee are unhappy to note that more than one-third of our fresh water available on the surface is going waste into the sea merely for want of a better technology. They, therefore, desire the Government to find a better technology to make the un-utilisable water fit for use. Research activities for the purpose should be undertaken immediately. This is very much essential because a vast majority of the rural - urban population and agriculture to a large extent are deprived of the availability of water. The Committee further desire the Government to seek the assistance of the Ministries of Science and Technology and other concerned Organisations and work in close cooperation with them in this regard. They desire to be apprised of the progress made in the matter at quarterly intervals.

2.15 As per Report of the Working Group on Water Resources for XI Five Year Plan, there are 471 on-going projects/schemes (169 Major, 219 Medium and 83 ERM), which have spilled over from Ninth Plan with a balance cost of about Rs. one lakh crore at latest estimated cost including escalation in some projects. Asked the number of these projects that are likely to be completed by the end of Tenth Plan, the Ministry in its reply stated:

> "As per Report of the Working Group on Water Resources for the XI Five Year Plan, 471 projects spilled into X Plan from previous plans which includes 169 major, 219 medium and 83 ERM projects. By the end of Tenth Plan, 48 major, 91 medium and 39 ERM projects are likely to be completed".

2.16 On the target dates fixed for completion of the remaining 293 projects (out of 471 projects) likely to spill over to the Eleventh Plan, the Ministry in its post evidence reply stated :

> "Irrigation being State subject, planning, execution, funding as well as priority for taking up the project and its completion is within the purview of State Government. Based on the information provided by the States, the Working Group has assessed the tentative dates of completion of the projects".

2.17 On the question of the problems being encountered in timely completion of these projects and measures taken by Ministry to resolve these problems, the Ministry in its reply stated as under:

> "The Planning Commission in its report of the Mid Term Appraisal of the Xth plan has mentioned that the shortfall in achievements of target is a reflection of the fact that funds for irrigation in the State sector fall short of the envisaged levels. Thin spreading of the available resources has also been cited as important factor. Working Group on 11th Plan has proposed higher plan allocation for irrigation sector in State Plan as well as for AIBP. Monitoring of the project and interaction with the State officials will be enhanced. Ministry proposes to utilize Remote Sensing technology for monitoring of the projects. Remote Sensing Technology will help in better monitoring of the project as satellite imageries indicate the extent of the distribution network and other structures of any project and irrigated crop area of the project. The technology helps in verification of project implementation and identification of bottlenecks".

2.18 It was also informed that Planning Commission has intimated that the Annual Plan for 2007-08 for the State is yet to be finalized.

2.19 During the Tenth Plan 300 new projects (78 Major, 136 Medium and 86 ERM) were taken up. In reply to specific query of the Committee, it was informed that the gestation period of major projects is 10-15 years and that of medium projects is 5-8 years. Therefore, completion of the project which has been taken up during X Plan is not envisaged during X Plan itself. Working Group has assessed that during the Eleventh Plan period, 72 major, 133 medium and 132 ERM projects are likely to be completed.

2.20 The irrigation potential of water is always exploited to supplement the cause of agriculture. With sustained and systematic development of irrigation, the irrigation potential from Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects have increased from 22.60 million hectares in 1951 when the planning process began in the country to about 102**.77** million hectares while the utilization of the created potential in 1951 was 22.60 mha. to about 87.23 mha. at the end of Tenth Plan. Plan-wise irrigation potential created and utilized through Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation has helped in the amelioration of the masses.

2.21 During Tenth Plan period a total of 6.5 mha additional irrigation potential was planned to be created through major and

medium irrigation. The Committee was informed by the Ministry that 4.42 mha additional irrigation potential is likely to be created by the end of Tenth Plan (March, 2007).

2.22 The reasons for non-achievement of the targets and also efforts proposed to be made to achieve the targets are given below :

"The responsibility of Planning and implementation of appropriate irrigation projects to provide irrigation facilities in unirrigated areas including deficit areas primarily rests with the respective State Governments. However, the Govt. of India provides financial assistance to the State Governments for expeditious completion of ongoing Major & Medium irrigation projects in different States under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP). The AIBP criteria have been relaxed and procedures simplified to cover more projects under this programme".

"The Working Group on Water Resources for XI Plan has assessed 1.42 million hectare irrigation potential to be created during 2006-07. The information about achievement is awaited from State Governments for the year 2006-07. Targets for creation of irrigation potential set for the years 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 under Major and Medium Irrigation are as under.

(in million hectare)

Year	Targets	Potential created
2002-03	1.50	0.81
2003-04	1.12	0.92
2004-05	1.55	1.62
2005-06	1.70	1.06

Year-wise and State-wise details of potential created during X Plan (March, 2007) are at **Appendix–VI.**

2.23 The Committee was informed that percentage of utilization of created irrigation potential is about 84%. The measures envisaged for increasing utilization of created potential are:

"…… for increasing utilisation of created potential, the respective State Governments have already taken appropriate measures for Extension, Renovation and Modernisation (ERM) of irrigation projects and the Govt. of India provide support of these schemes

also under AIBP. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Command Area Development and Water Management" also helps in reducing the gap between potential created and potential utilised by supporting activities like construction of field channels, on-farm development etc. Further, a National Scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies directly linked to Agriculture has also been taken up by Ministry of Water Resources on pilot basis".

2.24 The Eleventh Plan target for creation of irrigation potential has been fixed at 16.00 m.ha out of which 9.00 m.ha. through MMI and 7.00 m.ha. through MI Projects.

2.25 The Committee observe that according to the Report of the Working Group on Water Resources for the XI Five Year Plan, there are 471 on-going projects (169 Major, 219 Medium and 83 ERM) which have spilled over from the IX Plan with a balance cost of about Rs. one lakh crore at latest estimated cost including escalation in some projects. According to the Working Group, 178 projects (48 Major, 91 Medium and 39 ERM) are likely to be completed and the remaining 293 of these may spill over to the XI Plan. The Committee further observe that 300 new projects (78 Major, 136 Medium and 86 ERM) were taken up during the X Plan which takes the tally of total number of projects to 593 spilling over to the XI Plan. The Working Group has assessed that during the XI Plan period 337 projects (72 Major, 133 Medium and 132 ERM) are likely to be completed. The Committee fail to understand the rationale behind taking up new projects even while the projects started earlier have been spilling over from one Plan to another. According to the Ministry, the shortfall in the completion of projects as identified by the Working Group is attributed to the shortfall in the envisaged level of funding for irrigation in the State Sector. In addition, thin spreading of the available resources has also been cited as an important factor contributing to lesser number of projects being completed in successive Five Year Plans. To overcome these problems the Working Group has proposed higher plan allocation for the irrigation sector in State Plans as well as AIBP coupled with enhanced monitoring and interaction with the State officials. The Ministry also proposes to utilise remote sensing technology for monitoring of the projects which would help in verification of the project implementation and identification of bottlenecks. In view of the continuous spill over of the projects from one Plan to another, the Committee recommend that no new projects be taken up by Government during the XI Plan till completion of the 593 projects that have already spilled over to the XI Plan.

2.26 The Committee further observe that with the sustained and systematic development of irrigation started from the First Five Year Plan, the irrigation potential from Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects has increased from 22.60 million hectare in 1951 to 102.7 million hectare approximately as against the utilisation of irrigation potential so created ranged between 22.60 million hectare in 1951 and 87.23 million hectare approximately at the end of the X Plan. The utilisation of created irrigation potential stands at 84 per cent. The Government expects reduction in the gap between potential created and utilised by the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of CAD&WM which supports activities like construction of field channels, on-farm development, etc. Although the XI Plan has commenced, the Planning Commission has not finalised the State Plans for 2007-2008 as yet. The Committee desire that the State Plans for 2007-2008 be finalised without any further loss of time to enable the State Governments to commence /continue works during the current year. The Committee also desire that by using remote sensing technology, the gap between the created irrigation potential and its utilisation would reduce. The Committee would like to be informed of the progress made as a result of the steps taken by the Government in this regard.

(i) Central Water Commission

2.27 The Central Water Commission is an attached office of the Ministry of Water Resources with its Head Quarters at New Delhi. It is a premier i.e. technical organisation in the country in the field of Water Resources since 1945. The Commission is entrusted with the general responsibility of initiating, coordinating and furthering, in consultation with the State Governments concerned, schemes for control, conservation and utilization of water resources throughout the country for the purpose of Flood Control, Irrigation, Drinking Water Supply and Water Power Development.

2.28 The Budget allocation (Plan) under Central Water Commission is:

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Scheme	Budget Estimates 2005-06	Revised Estimates 2005-06	Actual 2005-06	Budget Estimates 2006-07	Revised Estimates 2006-07	Budget Estimates 2007-08
Central Water Commission	29.70	25.75	20.27	28.68	25.34	2.00

2.29 It is observed from the above table that allocation of Rs. 29.70 crore at BE 2005-2006 was revised to Rs. 25.75 crore at RE stage which is Rs. 5.48 crore less than the amount earmarked at the BE stage. The reasons accorded for lower allocation was relatively less expenditure on account of vacant posts and delay in receipt of the release of payment from the consultants and agencies carrying out specialized studies.

2.30 The Plan allocation for Central Water Commission during the year 2006-2007 was earmarked at Rs. 28.68 crore i.e. Rs. 1.02 crore less than the allocation of 2005-2006, which was further reduced to Rs. 25.34 crore at the RE stage. When asked to give reasons for meager allocation in BE 2006-2007 and further reduction in RE 2006-2007, the Ministry in its reply stated:

> "The main reason for lesser allocation in 2006-07 was non-provision of any amount in capital section at BE stage. However, a provision of Rs. 0.49 crore has been made at RE stage.
>
> The allocations for 2006-07 were reduced at RE stage on account of vacant posts, delay in receipt of proposal for release of payment from the Consultant and agencies carrying out specialized studies, and relatively slow progress in the work of preparation of PMP Atlas by the IITM, Pune".

2.31 The Ministry further informed that the position regarding filling up of vacant post, work of preparation of PMP Atlas etc. as follows :

> "There has been improvement in respect of filling up of the post. 4 posts of Assistant Executive Engineer /Assistant Engineer and 2 posts of Junior Engineer have since been filled up. Effort is being made to fill up the other posts. The work in respect of PMP Atlas of Krishna and Indus river basins have been completed by IITM till March 2007."

2.32 The Budget allocation (Plan) for Central Water Commission for the year 2007-2008 has been earmarked at Rs. 2.00 crore only which is 93% less allocation as compared to 2006-2007. When asked the reasons for the meager allocation for Central Water Commission and also state the extent to which this allocation would enable completion of any on-going schemes/activities under Central Water Commission, the Ministry in their reply stated :

> "During the Eleventh Plan period the number of Central Sector/ Centrally sponsored Schemes have been reduced from 58 to 16 by clubbing the schemes with similar objectives. The total allocation

of the schemes proposed to be implemented through Central water Commission is Rs. 53 crore for FY 2007-08".

2.33 The Committee note that the Central Water Commission (CWC) is entrusted with the general responsibility of initiating, coordinating and monitoring of schemes in consultation with the State Governments for control, conservation and utilisation of water resources in the country. A perusal of the Plan allocation in respect of the CWC reveals a disturbing trend wherein the allocations at the BE stage are reduced considerably at the RE stage and BE in subsequent years is again increased. However, the BE for 2007-2008 has drastically come down to Rs. 2 crore from Rs. 28.68 crore in BE 2006-2007. The reason given for lesser allocation at RE stage was on account of less expenditure due to vacant posts and delay in receipt of payment from consultants carrying out specialised studies. The Ministry in a subsequent reply furnished to the Committee indicates that the total allocation for the schemes proposed to be implemented through CWC is Rs. 53 crore for 2007-2008 which, however, is not reflected in the Budget documents adequately. The Committee desire the Ministry to fill up the vacant posts and devise a system of timely receipt of release of payments from consultants.

(ii) Research and Development Programme

2.34 Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) provides financial assistance to promote research work in the field of Water Resources Sector. The assistance is provided by way of grants to academicians/ experts in the Universities, IITs, recognized R&D laboratories/institutes, Water Resources/Irrigation departments of the Central and State Governments in the country and NGOs for carrying out research and studies related to water resources sector. Research proposals of applied nature as well as basic research are considred for MoWR support. The Ministry also provides grants to various academic institutions/research organizations to take up research schemes on specific problems related to Thrust Areas and identified regional problems. The Ministry also supports Seminar/Symposium etc. on important water related issues and other mass awareness programmes.

2.35 The Budget allocation (Plan) under Research and Development Programme has been earmarked at Rs. 30.00 crore for the year 2007-2008 which is Rs. 16.94 crore more as compared to allocation of 2006-2007. On the reasons for additional allocation of Rs. 16.94 crore for Research and Development and the programmes to be taken up

thereunder in the year 2007-2008, the response of the Ministry is as under:

> "With a view to rationalize the plan schemes, all the schemes related to Research and Development Programme of the Ministry and its attached/subordinate offices/organisations have been clubbed together from the XI Plan. There is no major enhancement in the budget allocation for the year 2007-08 as compared to budget allocation for the year 2006-07. Against a total allocation of Rs. 27 crore at RE 2006-07 for all activities under R&D taken together, a sum of Rs. 30 crore only has been provided during 2007-08".

2.36 During the year 2005-2006, out of Rs. 8.00 crore approved for Research and Development Programme, the Ministry could utilize only Rs. 5.61 crore. During 2006-2007, Rs. 13.06 crore were allocated for Research and Development Programme which was revised to Rs. 8.00 crore at RE stage. When asked the reasons for under utilization of funds and also the measures taken to improve the utilization of funds during 2007-2008, the Ministry in their reply stated as under :

> "An allocation of Rs. 8.00 crore was made at BE 2005-06. The R&D schemes are entrusted various Research/Academic institutions. The schemes are approved after detailed scrutiny of the schemes submitted by these Organizations. In view of non submission of sufficient schemes and non-clearance of all the received schemes from various Organizations, the funds could not be fully utilized.
>
> The Ministry of Water Resources has put the guidelines of submission of projects on web site and the Indian National Committees have been advised to vigorously pursue with various organizations for submission of proposals in prescribed format and furnishing all necessary details. This will help to improve the utilization".

2.37 The Committee note that the Ministry provides financial assistance by way of grants to academicians/experts in the Universities, IITs, and recognised R&D Laboratories/Institutes to promote research work in the field of water resource sector. Grants are also provided to the organisations to take up research schemes on specific problems related to thrust areas and identified regional problems. The allocation for 2007-2008 for this at Rs. 30 crore shows an increase of Rs. 16.94 crore over the allocation of 2006-2007. According to the Ministry, there is no major enhancement in the allocation for the year as rationalisation of the plan schemes related to R&D programme of the Ministry and its attached offices/ organisations has been attempted to by clubbing them in the XI Plan. Further, the R&D Schemes entrusted to various research

and academic institutions are approved after detailed scrutiny of the schemes by these organisations. However, due to non-submission of sufficient schemes and non-clearance of all the received schemes, the allocation of Rs. 13.06 crore for 2006-2007 was revised to Rs. 8 crore on this account. The Ministry has reportedly advised the Indian National Committees to vigorously pursue the organisations for submission of proposals which would help in improving the utilisation of the allocated amount. The Committee urge the Ministry to obtain sufficient number of schemes and get them approved well in time to fully utilise the allocated amount of Rs. 30 crore for 2007-2008. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the results of various research activities undertaken by the organisations to whom grants have been provided by the Ministry during the last five years.

CHAPTER III

MINOR IRRIGATION

Minor Irrigation schemes are those Ground Water and surface water schemes, which have a culturable command area upto 2000 ha. individually. Surface Water Minor Irrigation Schemes are generally funded from the public sector outlay. The ultimate irrigation potential from Minor Irrigation Schemes has been assessed as 81.42 m.ha., of which the contribution from surface has been assessed to be 17.3 m.ha. The Minor Irrigation sector (including groundwater schemes) covers about two third of the country's total irrigation capacity.

3.2 The detailed Budget allocation for Minor Irrigation during the year 2007-2008 are given as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Scheme	Budget Estimates 2006-07		Revised Estimates 2006-07		Budget Estimates 2007-08	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non- Plan
Minor Irrigation	100.94	51.16	92.30	56.00	80.05	55.70

3.3 The Budget Allocation (Plan) for Minor Irrigation for the year 2006-2007 was earmarked at Rs. 100.94 crore, which was revised at RE stage to Rs. 92.30 crore *i.e.* Rs. 8.64 crore less allocation. When asked the reasons for reduced allocation for minor irrigation at RE stage and its adverse effect on the overall progress under the Scheme, the Ministry in its reply stated that under the Scheme "Ground Water Survey, Exploration & Investigation" procurement of some machinery and equipment could not be finalized. The overall objective of schemes/ projects are not likely to be adversely affected due to reduction in allocation. The progress affected, if any, will be made up in the next year.

3.4 The Non-Plan allocation for Minor Irrigation was earmarked at Rs. 51.16 crore during 2006-2007 but it has been increased to Rs. 56.00 crore at the RE stage. When asked about the measures Ministry has taken to contain the Budget (Non-Plan) Allocation to minimum, the Ministry in its written reply stated:

> "Every effort has been made to keep the Non Plan allocation at minimum. The marginal increase in the Non Plan allocation is due to increase in salaries which was unavoidable".

3.5 The Plan allocation during 2007-2008 has been earmarked at Rs. 80.05 crore which is Rs. 20.89 crore less allocation as compared to previous financial year 2006-2007. Asked to give reasons for reduction in allocation and adequacy of the allocation to meet the requirement of funds to achieve the targets as set under the Scheme particularly when the Government is emphasizing to increase irrigation potential, the Ministry in its reply stated :

> "Immediate requirements of all identified activities will be met out of the allocations made. In case additional funds are required, the Ministry will take up with Planning Commission for further allocation".

3.6 Out of the ultimate irrigation potential of 139.89 m.ha., 81.42 m.ha. potential was to be created by the end of Tenth Plan. However, only 60.42 m.ha. potential is anticipated by the end of Tenth Plan. When asked for the reasons in shortfall in creation of irrigation potential and the likely timeframe by which targeted potential of 81.43 m.ha. would be created, the Ministry in their reply stated :

> "Creation of irrigation potential of 60.42 mha. (anticipated) is the progress till X Plan. Water being a State subject, all minor irrigation schemes as a whole are formulated, investigated, funded and implemented by the State Governments as per their own priorities and individual agriculturalists and non government organization taking up projects as per their requirement. Government of India provides financial and technical support which is catalytic and promotional in nature.
>
> Minor Irrigation potential likely to be created by the end of the X Plan is 60.42 mha. The target for creation of potential for the XI Plan as per recommendation of Working Group has been kept at 7 mha".

3.7 On the number of projects planned and are likely to be completed at the end of Tenth Plan, the Ministry in its reply stated:

> "The Minor Irrigation projects are planned by the State Governments and in private sector as per their own priorities. However Government of India provides financial assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for Minor Irrigation(MI) schemes proposed by the State Governments of the special category states, KBK districts of Orissa and for schemes in non special category states serving tribal and drought prone areas. Under AIBP, during the X Plan period 4777 schemes have been

funded and 2990 schemes have been reported by these States as completed (this includes some schemes taken up earlier)".

3.8 When enquired further about the pending Minor Irrigation projects and the steps proposed to be taken to complete these in time, the Ministry intimated as under :

"Minor Irrigation projects are being planned and executed by the state governments and in private sector as per their own requirement and priorities. However under AIBP, 6205 projects were taken up since1999-2000. Out of these 1787 projects are ongoing as per information made available by the state Governments; completion of the schemes depends upon the pace of execution of works by the State Governments. These projects are likely to spill over to the first year of Eleventh Plan".

(i) Central Ground Water Board

3.9 The Central Ground Water Board is entrusted with the responsibilities of scientific surveys, investigations, exploration, monitoring, assessment, augmentation and regulation of ground water resources of the country. The data generated provide a scientific base for user agencies. Besides advising States and other user agencies on planning and management of ground water schemes, the Board is also taking up special studies on R&D, Artificial Recharge, conjunctive use of Surface & Ground Water, Water balance and geogenic contamination, etc.

3.10 The Budget Allocation (Plan) under Central Ground Water Board is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Scheme	Budget Estimates 2005-06	Revised Estimates 2005-06	Actual 2005-06	Budget Estimates 2006-07	Revised Estimates 2006-07	Budget Estimates 2007-08
Central Ground Water Board	76.64	67.51	71.46	91.34	82.90	1.50

3.11 The amount allocated for Central Ground Water Board during 2005-2006 was Rs. 76.64 crore and during 2006-2007 it was earmarked at Rs. 91.34 crore *i.e.* an increase of Rs. 14.70 crore in comparison to the year 2005-2006 which was reduced to Rs. 82.90 crore during RE stage. The reasons for increase in plan allocation in BE for the year

2006-2007 by 19.18 per cent compared to year 2005-2006 was attributed to the provision for the purchase of additional machinery and equipment which could not materialize.

3.12 The Budget allocation (Plan) for Central Ground Water Board for the year 2007-2008 has been fixed at Rs. 1.50 crore only which is a meagre amount as compared to allocation in 2006-2007. On the reasons for meager allocation, the Ministry informed :

> "With a view to rationalize plan schemes of the Ministry of Water Resources, schemes with similar activities have been clubbed. Accordingly the budget for CGWB is reflected in the scheme "Ground Water Management & Regulation" which is Rs. 75.50 crore. Rs. 1.50 crore has been separately kept for the scheme " Rajiv Gandhi National Ground Water and Research Institute".

3.13 The target for creation of irrigation potential under the Minor Irrigation sector during the XI Plan has been set at 7.0 m.ha. To achieve the set target, the Ministry has taken the following steps :

> "For XI Plan following steps have been taken by the Ministry of Water Resources:
>
> (a) Under AIBP Scheme stipulation of 100 hectare in respect of surface water minor irrigation schemes predominantly benefiting backward regions has been brought down to 50 hectare. The stipulation of 10% beneficiaries contributing in cost for post construction maintenance for surface water minor irrigation schemes benefiting backward regions in non special categories states is also proposed to be done away with.
>
> (b) Government of India proposes to take up a scheme for "Repair, Renovation & Restoration of Water Bodies" with the objective of providing central assistance of the order of 25% to States who have proposed to seek external assistance and also to provide assistance on the pattern of pilot schemes for the States where number of water bodies are not large in number".

3.14 When asked the manner in which the operation and maintenance cost are proposed to be realized/recovered in the case of waiver of 10% beneficiary contribution in cost for post construction maintenance for surface water Minor Irrigation Schemes benefiting the

backward regions in non-special category States and if it would defeat the objective of the PIM, the Ministry in its reply stated:—

> "No Sir. The operation and maintenance of the project is carried out by the State Government. The proposal for doing away with stipulation of 10% beneficiary contribution is in the light of specific request of the State Government".

3.15 The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech intended to provide 100% subsidy to small and marginal farmers and 50% subsidy to other farmers to divert rain water into 'dug wells' by providing Rs. 1,800 crore through NABARD in 1,065 'critical' or 'over exploited' blocks identified by Central Ground Water Board. The Ministry informed that the proposed scheme is under formulation in consultation with the concerned State Governments, NABARD and CGWB.

3.16 Asked if any Scheme for this purpose has been drafted, the Ministry in its reply stated:—

> "A new scheme on "Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through dugwells in 'Over-exploited' and 'Critical' Areas falling in hard rock areas' is under formulation in consultation with the concerned State Governments, NABARD and Central Ground Water Board. The scheme will be implemented in States of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat & Tamil Nadu.
>
> It further stated no new dugwells are proposed to be constructed under the scheme. The scheme will be implemented in the existing irrigation dugwells by constructing recharge structures *i.e.* de-silting/filter chamber. The State-wise details of total irrigation dugwells in the seven States are as follows:

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1173804
2.	Rajasthan	1139773
3.	Maharashtra	1645005
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1251225
5.	Karnataka	327410
6.	Gujarat	925291
7.	Tamil Nadu	1645104

> The average likely cost of construction of filter chamber will be Rs. 4,000/- per dugwell".

3.17 When asked in what manner the allocated funds could be best utilized to achieve the targeted goal, the Ministry informed as follows:

"The Finance Minister has proposed to place a sum of Rs. 1800 crores with NABARD, who in turn will transfer the same to the Lead Banks of the concerned districts for disbursement. However, the modalities for disbursement of the amount will be worked out in consultation with all concerned for best utilization of funds. It is proposed to implement the Scheme in three years commencing from 2007-08".

The State-wise number of Over exploited & Critical Blocks in the 7 States are given below:—

S. No.	State	No. of OE blocks	No. of Critical blocks
1.	Andhra Pradesh	219	77
2.	Gujarat	31	12
3.	Karnataka	65	3
4.	Madhya Pradesh	24	5
5.	Maharashtra	7	1
6.	Rajasthan	140	50
7.	Tamil Nadu	142	33
	Total	**628**	**181**

3.18 When asked the status of the remaining Blocks out of the 1065 Blocks identified by CGWB, the Ministry in its reply stated :

"The scheme on dugwell recharge in hard rock areas of the country has been prepared for 7 States *viz* Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Tamil Nadu. 809 *over-exploited/critical blocks having dugwells in hard rock* area are considered for dug well recharge under the scheme. The Working Group for XI Plan has already recommended an allocation of Rs. 3000 crore in State Plan for works related to artificial recharge to be taken up by respective States. A provision of Rs. 100 crore has also been recommended by the Working Group to take up the demonstrative scheme of artificial recharge."

3.19 By merging the activities of the Ground Water Survey and Investigation and Central Ground Water Authority into one Scheme, it has been renamed as 'Ground Water Management and Regulation' during XI Plan and Rs. 74.00 crore has been allocated for that purpose during 2007-2008.

3.20 In response to the query of the Committee regarding scheme for recharge of ground water and rain water harvesting the Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources during evidence stated:

> "Our concern is about recharging and regarding water table where we have some schemes which we are proposing in the Eleventh Plan".

3.21 On the question if the Scheme for XI Plan for ground water recharge included rain water harvesting, the Ministry in its detailed reply stated:

> "Yes, the proposed scheme of Ground Water Recharge derives source water from the rainfall. The process of Ground Water Recharge involves harvesting the rain water and its recharge through a suitable structure. Thus, it is evident that all the source water required for recharge is derived from rain water harvesting. The various structures proposed under the scheme for collection and recharge of ground water are as under:

Structures	No. of structures	Total cost Rs. in lakhs
Percolation tanks	12240	205760
Recharge shaft	22640	39985
Sub surface dykes	290	1325
Filter Bed	2000	2000
Induced recharge	40	200
Recharge trench	15000	22500
Roof top rain water harvesting	16820	8410
Revival of ponds	275	3500
Revival of spring	1785	9490
Tidal regulator	30	6000
	71120	**299170**

Say Rs. 3000 crores

3.22 The Committee observe that the majority of the Minor Irrigation Schemes relate to surface water sources funded from the public sector outlay. The ultimate irrigation potential from Minor Irrigation Schemes has been assessed as 81.42 m.ha. of which the surface water schemes contribute 17.3 m.ha. The Minor Irrigation Sector also includes Ground Water Schemes. Minor Irrigation Projects are planned and executed by the State Governments and also by the private sector as per their own requirement and priorities. However, the Government of India provides financial assistance under AIBP for Minor Irrigation Scheme proposed by the special category States, KBK districts of Orissa etc. The allocation (Plan) of Rs. 100.94 crore in BE 2006-2007 was reduced to Rs. 92.30 crore at RE stage and further reduced to Rs. 80.05 crore in BE 2007-2008. In spite of lesser allocation in RE 2006-2007 and BE 2007-2008, the Ministry claims that the overall objectives of the scheme would not be adversely affected and the progress affected, if any, would be made up in the next year. Minor Irrigation potential likely to be created at the end of the X Plan is estimated at 60.42 m.ha against the target of 81.42 m.ha. The Working Group of the Eleventh Plan has recommended a target of 7 m.ha. of potential creation for the Eleventh Plan. To attain the said target of potential creation, the Ministry proposes to revise the stipulation of 100 hectares for surface water Minor Irrigation Schemes under AIBP to 50 hectares and the 10 per cent beneficiary contribution in cost for post construction maintenance is to be done away with. Viewed in this backdrop, the Committee cannot but conclude that creation of potential through Minor Irrigation has been adversely affected owing to lesser allocations therefor. The Committee, therefore, desire the allocation for Minor Irrigation to be stepped up during the Eleventh Plan to enable the States to attain the targeted 7 m.ha. of potential as recommended by the Working Group. They also desire to be apprised of the steps proposed to be taken for attaining the targeted potential.

3.23 Further, the Committee observe that CGWB is entrusted with the task of surveys, investigations, exploration, augmentation and regulation of ground water resources of the country. Besides, the Board is also taking up special studies on R&D, artificial recharge, etc. The allocation for CGWB also shows a disturbing trend wherein the allocations at the BE stage were reduced considerably at the RE stage, which have been further reduced in BE in the next year. The BE for 2007-2008 has drastically come down to Rs. 1.50 crore from Rs. 91.34 crore in BE 2006-2007. However, the Ministry in a subsequent reply furnished to the Committee informed that the total budget for CGWB is reflected in the scheme 'Ground Water

Management and Regulation'. The Committee desire that the allocations need to be appropriately reflected in the Budget Documents.

Furthermore, the Committee observe that the Finance Minister has proposed a new scheme on Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through 'dug wells' in 1,065 over exploited or critical blocks covering 100 districts in 7 States, costing Rs. 4,000 for each 'dug well'. The Scheme has proposed to provide 100 per cent subsidy to the small and marginal farmers and 50% subsidy to other farmers. The Scheme will be finalised shortly in consultation with the concerned State Governments, NABARD and CGWB. The scheme will be implemented in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. The Committee desire that all the preparatory work for launching the Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through 'dug wells' scheme be finalised at the earliest. They desire to be apprised of the action taken and progress made in the matter at frequent intervals.

CHAPTER IV

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development (CAD) Programme was launched in 1974-75 with the objective of bridging the gap between irrigation potential created and utilized through efficient utilization of created irrigation potential and optimizing agricultural production from irrigated lands on a sustainable basis. The programme envisages integration of all activities relating to irrigated agriculture in a coordinated manner with a multidisciplinary team under an Area Development Authority. In view of the recommendations of the Working Group of the Planning Commission for X Plan and meetings with State Secretaries, Administrators of CADAs in States, the CAD Programme was restructured and renamed as Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) Programme, with effect from 1.4.2004.

4.2 The Budget allocation (Plan) for Command Area Development Programme is given as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Scheme	Actual 2005-06	Budget Estimates 2006-07	Revised Estimates 2006-07	Budget Estimates 2007-08
Command Area Development Programme	199.90	205.70	191.08	300.00

4.3 The Budget Allocation (Plan) for Command Area Development Programme during the year 2006-2007 was earmarked at Rs. 205.70 crore. At the R.E. stage, the allocation has been slashed down to Rs. 191.08 crore which is Rs. 14.62 crore less allocation. However, it has again been raised to Rs. 300 crore for Budget Estimate 2007-08. The reason for slashing down the allocation by Rs. 14.62 crore at Revised Estimate stage 2007-2008 as given by the Ministry in its reply is as follows:—

"The Reduction in the allocation for Command Area Development Programme was due to lower demand for central assistance from

States in the initial stages of the financial year and also due to over all reduction in the revised budget outlay for the Ministry. However, at the final stage, the original B.E has been restored.

It is further added that keeping in view the expenditure pattern of 2005-06 and 2006-2007 it is likely that funds allocated for 2007-08 shall be fully utilized. Also, the scope of the programme is proposed to be scaled up".

4.4 The allocation of Rs. 300 crore has been earmarked under the scheme during the current financial year 2007-2008 *i.e.* Rs. 94.30 crore additional allocation over the Budget Estimate 2006-2007. Asked if any Scheme/Project are proposed under CAD necessitating increased allocation in BE 2007-2008, the Ministry in its reply stated:—

"Yes, the Working group of the Planning Commission for XI Plan has recommended upward revision of central share in the funding pattern, withdrawal of 10% mandatory contribution by farmers/ Water Users Associations and scaling up of the scope of the programme by adding new projects. This requires increased allocation in the Budget Estimates of 2007-08".

4.5 On the question of the number of new projects that would be added and the extra allocation required during 2007-2008 for the new project, the Ministry in its reply stated:—

"At this stage it may not be possible to indicate the number of new projects to be added during 2007-08. However, the Working Group of the Planning Commission on Water Resources Sector for XI Plan has recommended a total area of 3.5 million hectare is proposed to be covered under the CADWM Programme for which the projected requirement of Central Share for XI Plan is Rs. 7500 crore. Further requirement of funds if any will be projected to Planning Commission based on actual requirements."

4.6 Apprising the Committee of the rationale for the Working Group to recommend withdrawal of 10% mandatory contribution from farmers/WUAs. The Ministry informed in its post evidence reply:

"The provision of 10% mandatory contribution by beneficiary farmers for certain components was introduced under the CAD&WM programme. Some of the States, however, have not been able to collect the 10% mandatory contribution from the farmers and hence could not get Central Assistance. The State Governments have therefore been demanding withdrawal of 10%

mandatory contribution by saying that a majority of the farmers is small and marginal and hence unable to pay 10% contribution. The issue was also deliberated by the Working Group and the Sub-Group-II in detail and it has been recommended that the beneficiaries' contribution of 10% should not be mandatory.

(i) Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM)

4.7 The National Water Policy 2002 stresses participatory approach in water resources management. It has been recognized that participation of beneficiaries will help greatly for the optimal upkeep of irrigation system and effective utilization of irrigation water. The participation of farmers in the management of irrigation would include transfer of responsibility for operation & maintenance and also collection of water charges for the Water Users' Association in their respective jurisdiction. One time functional grant @ Rs. 600/- per ha. to be shared by the Centre, State and farmers @ Rs. 270 : 270 : 60 respectively is being paid to outlet level Water Users' Association as incentive, the interest from which is to be used for maintenance.

4.8 As a result of various conferences/seminars organized by the Ministry, there has been an increased consciousness in States about the need for actively involving farmers in management of irrigation systems. Accordingly 11 States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Kerala have either enacted exclusive legislation or amended their Irrigation Acts for involvement of farmers in irrigation management. Gujarat had experimented with the idea of farmers' co-operative movement in irrigation management and is in the process of enacting an act for Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM). Other States are also taking steps in this direction. So far, 61022 Water User's Associations have been formed in various States covering an area of 12.548 m. ha. under various commands of irrigation projects.

4.9 Under the restructured 'Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM)' Programme more emphasis is being given to participatory approach. Under this programme, payment of central assistance to States is linked with the formation of Water Users' Associations. Apart from this, farmers will have to contribute 10% cost of the works in form of cash/labour in the construction of field channels/full package OFD, water logging, desilting and renovation of tanks etc.

4.10 In view of numerical strength of women and their significant contribution in the national economy as agricultural labour force, it is

imperative for the Government to encourage participation of more women in Water Users Association by strengthening the Acts of the States or by bringing a new paradigm shift in the structure of the Water Users Association already existing in many States of the country. Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) legislation has not been enacted in many States. Asked if the National Level Workshop on PIM has been conducted and the response of States, the Ministry in its reply stated as under:

> "The issue of implementation of PIM was discussed in detail with the Principal Secretaries/Secretaries and other Senior Officers of all the States during the 12th Meeting of the National Water Board (NWB) held on 5th January 2007 at New Delhi and, therefore, separate workshop on PIM was not organized. In the Board Meeting, the role of stakeholders/farmers in the overall development of Water Resources and necessity of PIM was well appreciated by the Members and the States agreed to expedite the process of enactment of the legislation/amendment of the existing Irrigation Acts".

4.11 It is proposed to further revamp the Command Area Development Programme to allow PIM Management through Water Users' Association. The following steps by Ministry are being taken in this regard:

> "PIM will be an important component of the programme. CADWM Works are proposed to be taken up with active involvement of Water Users Associations. Also the Working Group for XI Plan has recommended enhancement of functional grants to Water Users Associations and central grant for motivational activities, training and capacity building of farmers".

4.12 When asked the criteria to decide on the enhancement of functional grants to WUAs, the Committee was informed in a post evidence reply that the interest accrued on the functional grants deposited in the fixed deposit account of Water Users Associations (WUAs) is to be used by the WUAs for maintenance purposes. Since, in the past three years, the interest rates on the fixed deposits have considerably come down, it has been recommended to enhance the functional grants so that sufficient interest accrues on the deposits for use by WUAs for maintenance purposes.

4.13 On being asked if the National Water Board has suggested any time frame for the remaining States to enact the PIM Legislation. The Ministry in their post evidence reply stated that the National

Water Board has emphasized upon the States to enact PIM Legislation at the earliest possible. No time frame has been recommended by National Water Board in this regard. During the 12th meeting of National Water Board held on 5 January 2007 at New Delhi, the remaining States agreed to enact the PIM legislation at the earliest.

4.14 The Committee observe that the Working Group of the Planning Commission for Tenth Plan, after detailed meetings and consultations with State Governments and the administrators of CAD, restructured and renamed the CAD programme as Command Area Development & Water Management Programme with effect from 1 April 2004. The allocation for the programme was Rs. 205.70 crore in 2006-2007 against the actual expenditure of Rs. 199.90 crore in 2005-2006. However, the BE 2006-2007 allocation was marginally reduced to Rs. 191.08 crore at the RE stage 2006-2007 while in contrast BE 2007-2008 shows increased allocation at Rs. 300 crore, *i.e.* a substantial jump of 94.30 crore over BE of the preceding year. According to the Ministry, the reduction in allocation at RE stage was due to lower demand from the State Governments in the initial stage of financial year as also overall reduction in the RE outlay for the Ministry. The RE has, however, been restored to the BE level at the final stage. The Ministry further added that in view of the expenditure pattern of 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 it expects the allocated funds in BE 2007-2008 to be fully utilised and the scope of the programme is proposed to be scaled up.

The Working Group of the Planning Commission for Eleventh Plan has recommended upward revision of the Central share in the funding pattern, withdrawal of 10% mandatory contribution by farmer/WUA and scaling up the scope of the programme by addition of new projects. This necessitated the increased allocation in BE 2007-2008 though it expressed its inability to indicate the number of new projects which may be added to the programme during 2007-2008. The basis of the Working Group recommendation for withdrawal of 10% mandatory contribution by farmers/WUA's was the demand of the State Governments to that effect on the ground that majority of the farmers are marginal and small and hence not in a position to contribute, apart from the inability of some of the State Governments to collect 10% mandatory contribution resulting in non-receipt of Central assistance. The Committee agree to the recommendations of the Working Group of the Planning Commission for Eleventh Plan for making 10 per cent contribution of farmers non-mandatory and desired the Ministry to take an early decision in the matter. They desire to be apprised of the decision taken by the Government in this regard at the earliest.

4.15 The National Water Policy 2002 laid great emphasis on participatory approach in Water Resource Management. The participation of the farmers in management of irrigation includes transfer of responsibility for O&M and collection of water charges for the WUAs. One time functional grant @ Rs. 600 per hectare to be shared between the Centre, State and farmers is being paid to outlet level WUAs as incentive, the interest from which is used for maintenance. In view of the declining interest rates over the past 3 years, the Working Group for the Eleventh Plan has recommended enhancement of the functional grant to the WUAs and Central grant for motivation activities, training and capacity building of farmers. The Committee also observe that PIM Legislation has not been enacted in many States. So far 11 States have either enacted exclusive legislation or amended their Irrigation Act for involvement of farmers in irrigation management while Gujarat had experimented with the idea of farmers' cooperative movement in this regard and the enabling Act for PIM is on the cards. The issue of implementation of PIM was discussed in detail by the National Water Board at its meeting held on 5 January 2007 due to which a separate National Level Workshop on PIM was not organised. It may, however, be pertinent to observe that the National Water Board while emphasising on the States to enact PIM Legislation at the earliest, has not recommended any time frame for doing so. The Committee desire the Ministry to review the progress of implementation of PIM in the context of National Water Policy 2002 and report the matter to the National Water Council for appropriate directions. They also desire that PIM legislation is enacted in the remaining States at the earliest. The Committee also desire to be informed of the outcome of the review and the directions given by the National Water Council in this regard.

CHAPTER V

FLOOD MANAGEMENT

Although flood management falls within the purview of State Governments, however the Central Government has been initiating various measures including providing financial assistance to the States in this regard. The total Budget allocations for flood control is given below :

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Scheme	Year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Flood Control	2005-2006 (Actual)	162.21	37.02	199.23
	2006-2007 (BE)	248.22	35.09	283.31
	2006-2007 (RE)	175.27	35.94	211.21
	2007-2008 (BE)	66.45	39.24	105.69

5.2 The plan allocation for Flood Control for the year 2005-2006 was earmarked at Rs. 231.63 crore. However, the funds actually expended were Rs. 162.21 crore, representing a shortfall in utilisation of funds by 29.97 percent. The Ministry attributed the shortfall in utilization to the following:

"Some of the major reasons for shortfall are as follows:

(i) Flood control works in the States are planned and executed by the respective State Governments based upon their priority. The funds under Central plan schemes for these works/schemes are released to the respective States on receipt of sound technical proposals and after necessary clearances from appraising agencies and Planning Commission. Delay in timely submission of the proposals on part of the State Governments and non-submission of Utilisation Certificates for the already released grant-in-aid

by the respective States resulted in under-utilization of allotted funds, on account of subsequent releases of funds to these States.

(ii) Due to law & order problem in the recent past in Nepal, field investigations of the Saptakosi High Dam Project and finalization of Pancheshwar DPR were delayed.

(iii) The expenditure on protection works of Kosi and Gandak Projects was reimbursed by the Union Government to State Governments of UP & Bihar as per actual works executed at sites. These States incurred less expenditure during the year 2005-06 and hence resulted in the savings in the allotted funds under the scheme.

(iv) Anti-erosion works executed by Farakka Barrage Project amounting to Rs 17.00 crore in FY: 2005-06 could not be paid in the same financial year and these were paid in the next FY: 2006-07.

(v) Pagladiya Dam Project in Assam has been delayed due to non-completion of Zirat Survey by the State Government.

(vi) Modernization of Flood Forecasting Network in India including inflows forecast scheme was delayed due to delay in procurement of specialized sophisticated equipment.

5.3 The Plan allocation for Flood Control for the year 2006-2007 was earmarked at Rs. 248.22 crore. However, it was reduced to Rs. 175.27 crore at the Revised Estimate stage for the same financial year. The reasons for reduction in allocation at RE stage are as follows:

"Flood Management and Anti-erosions works in Ganga basin States namely, West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh could not be executed and funded as per scheduled targets due to delays in submission of sound technical proposals by the State Governments to the appraisal agencies, and non-submission of Utilization Certificates for advances already released which resulted into delay in releases of subsequent installments in time, in accordance with the laid down guidelines".

5.4 When asked as to why the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal which are usually affected by floods almost every year failed to submit sound proposals in time, the Ministry stated that these State Governments are being requested to furnish the reasons for non-submission of requisite proposals with necessary details.

5.5 When asked the reasons for earmarking Budget Estimates of successive years at high levels even though allocations were brought down at Revised Estimates stage subsequently and utilizations are even less than Revised Estimate figures, the Ministry in its reply stated as under:

> "Major component of the allocation is towards assistance to the State Governments for the identified activities related to flood control. The provisions are made at BE stage on the basis of the information made available by States. However, the provisions are required to be revised in view of non-submission of the proposals for support by the State Governments with all requisite details. It was further informed that reduction in Plan allocation during 2006-2007 would affect some of the Flood Management Works".

5.6 When asked why all the requisite details are not obtained at the BE stage itself which results in revision of the allocation, the Ministry in its post evidence reply stated that the demand from the State Governments for release of funds and position of utilization of earlier advances released by Government of India are considered while finalizing the requirement at BE stage.

5.7 When enquired further if Ministry has approached Planning Commission for allocation of more funds for flood control and the response thereto of Planning Commission, the Ministry in its post evidence reply stated:

> "While submitting the proposal for 2007-08, Ministry of Water Resources had proposed an outlay of Rs. 944 crore for various schemes for Flood Control. However, the Planning Commission has agreed for an outlay of Rs. 461 crore for various schemes. Proposal seeking additional allocation, if any, from Planning Commission will be taken up by the Ministry as per requirement".

5.8 The Ministry stated that the decrease in the allocation for Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Scheme is due to transfer of some activities from Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes to State Sector Schemes for which appropriate allocation has already been made under State Sector.

5.9 A total outlay of Rs. 1,179.32 crore was made for Flood Control during the Tenth Plan. However, as per statement of X Plan, actual outlays till December, 2006 are expected to be around Rs. 507 crore. The amount likely to be utilized by the end of Tenth Plan for Flood

Control and also the reasons for under utilization of funds, if any is as under:

"Outlay under the flood control was Rs. 970.44 crore during the X plan under plan head. Out of which it is expected that total expenditure will be around Rs. 641.53 crore as per the details given below:

Financial Year	B.E	Expenditure
2002-03	151.02	86.42
2003-04	155.70	95.79
2004-05	183.87	113.79
2005-06	231.63	162.21
2006-07	248.22	183.32*
Total	970.44	641.53

* Figure as per the FE for 2006-07.

The main reasons for underutilization of funds are as follows:

(i) Progress on Pagladiya Dam Project was below expectation due to non-completion of Zirat Survey.

(ii) Flood Management and Anti-erosions works in West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh could not be completed as per scheduled targets in want of sound technical proposals from the State Governments.

(iii) Modernization of Flood Forecasting Network in India including inflows forecast scheme was delayed due to delay in procurement of specialized sophisticated equipment, non-utilization of funds by Survey of India and on account of Clearance from Department of Telecommunication.

(iv) Non-receipt of permission from MOEF in respect of surveys in protected forest area in Assam and West Bengal.

(v) International meetings with Nepal and Bangladesh were not held regularly as per Joint River Commission (JRC) and Joint Committee on Water Resources (JCWR).

5.10 The details of the approved Schemes/Projects that have been taken/proposed to be taken up for implementation during the year 2007-2008 are :

All the ongoing activities under Flood Control sector would be continued in the year 2007-08 under the following schemes:

(a) Central sector scheme for "Flood Forecasting".

(b) Central sector scheme for "River Management Activities and Works related to Border Areas".

(c) States sector scheme for "Flood Management Programme".

5.11 The details of Works/Schemes that have been clubbed under the Schemes (i) Flood Forecasting and (ii) River Management Activities and Works related to Border areas are as under:

"The details of the schemes which have been clubbed under the schemes "River Management Activities and Works related to Border Areas" and "Flood Forecasting Activities" are as under:

Schemes proposed in 2007- 08	Schemes of 2006-07 merged
Flood Forecasting	Strengthening & Modernisation of FF & HO Network in Brahmaputra & Barak Basin
	Establishment and Modernisation of flood forecasting network in India including inflow forecasts
River Management Activities and works related to Border Areas	Hydrological observation of rivers originating from Bhutan Joint observation on rivers common to Bangladesh and neighbouring countries FF in rivers common to India & Nepal Survey & Invest. of Kosi High Dam Pancheshwar Project Maintenance of flood protection works of Kosi & Gandak Project Ext.of embankments on Lalbakeya, Kamla, Bagmati & Khando river New Scheme for Majuli Island in Assam, Dibang Project etc. Grant-in-aid to Brahmaputra Board GFCC

5.12 Assistance to States for Flood Control/Anti Erosion works has been reduced to Rs. 3.00 crore under Non-Plan and no allocation has been made under Plan expenditure which was Rs. 105.25 crore in 2006-07 (RE). On the reasons for complete washout of Plan expenditure under the head, the Ministry informed as noted below:

> "Assistance is provided to bordering States for taking up some emergent flood control works on rivers at international borders on Eastern and Western Sector under the non-plan. The outlay has been based on the expenditure in the previous years.
>
> The major works of anti-erosion and flood control in the flood affected States would be supported now from central plan outlay for Flood Sector during FY: 2007-08 for which a separate plan scheme "Flood Management Programme" has been proposed under State sector in XI Plan. Accordingly, some centrally sponsored schemes of flood management and anti-erosion works from the central sector have been transferred to State sector in the XI Plan period".

5.13 The Plan allocation for Flood Control has drastically come down from Rs. 248.22 crore in BE 2006-2007 to Rs. 66.45 crore in BE 2007-2008. Prior to that the Ministry could expend an amount of Rs. 162.21 crore against an allocation of Rs. 231.63 crore during the year 2005-2006. The Ministry attributed the shortfall in utilisation to delay in timely submission of sound technical proposals by the States and non-submission of Utilisation Certificates, the field investigation in respect of Saptakosi Hi Dam Project, effected by law and order problem in Nepal, non-completion of Zirat survey in respect of Pagladiya Dam Project, etc. Similarly, the allocation for 2006-2007 was reduced to Rs. 175.27 crore at RE stage 2006-2007 due to delay in submission of sound technical proposals by the States of West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

The Committee note with concern a disquieting trend in earmarking of BE of successive years at high levels even while the allocations for the previous years were brought down substantially at the RE stage and the final utilisations were less than the reduced RE allocations. A closer examination of this trend reveals that the Ministry failed to obtain the requisite details of proposals while deciding the allocation at the BE stage. This resulted in downward revision of the allocations by the Planning Commission/Finance Ministry at the RE stage. The outlay under the Flood Control during the Tenth Plan was Rs. 970.44 crore of which the total expenditure

is expected to be Rs. 641.53 crore approximately which is way below the initial outlays projected for Flood Control before the Tenth Plan commenced. The Committee observed that all the schemes/works under Flood Control have been clubbed under two broad schemes, *viz*. (i) Flood Forecasting; and (ii) River Management activities and works related to border areas. Further, a separate plan scheme, *viz*. 'Flood Management Programme' has been proposed under the State Sector for the Eleventh Plan wherein major works of anti-erosion and flood control in flood affected States would now be supported from Central Plan Outlay for the flood sector. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry to streamline the process by which allocations in respect of Flood Control are decided and fix the budget estimates in such a way that there is minimal reduction of allocation at the RE stage. This also calls for improving the system of monitoring not only of the physical progress of works under Flood Control but also keep track of expenditure incurred, submission of Utilisation Certificates and, above all, submission of sound technical proposals from the State Governments. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken in this regard at the earliest.

(i) Brahmaputra Board

5.14 The Brahmaputra Board a statutory body set up by an Act of Parliament called Brahmaputra Board Act (Act 46 of 1980) under Ministry of Water Resources. The Board functions from Guwahati. The jurisdiction of the Board covers the entire area of the seven States in the North Eastern Region falling under Brahmaputra and Barak Valley. The limits of Brahmaputra Board were extended to cover the entire area of Sikkim and Northern part of West Bengal falling within Brahmaputra and Barak Basin.

5.15 The main functions assigned to the Board are to carry out survey and investigation and to prepare Master Plan for the control of floods, bank erosion and improvement of drainage congestion, giving due importance to the development and utilization of Water Resources of the Brahmaputra and Barak Valleys for irrigation, hydropower, navigation and other beneficial purposes. Its assignment also includes preparation of detailed Project Report of the dams and other Projects identified in the Master Plan as approved by Central Government and to take up construction & Maintenance of the projects approved by the Central Government.

5.16 Since inception, the Brahmaputra Board has been performing its statutory functions like preparation of Master Plans for flood

moderation, improvement of Master Plans for flood moderation, improvement of drainage congestion along with integrated development of the basin to ensure proper utilization of vast water resources of the North Eastern Region. These Master Plans are of immense utility for water user agencies of the region.

5.17 As per the information given by the Ministry the Schemes under execution of the Board are as follows :

- Pagladiya Dam Project
- Harange Drainage Development Scheme
- Protection of Majuli Island (Phase-I), Assam
- Barbhag Drainage Development Scheme
- Protection of Kushiabil and Durgajan village at Dimapur (Nagaland) Avulsion of Brahmaputra at Dhola-Hatighuli.
- Amjur-Drainage Development Scheme
- Other 6 (six) Nos. Drainage Development Schemes namely:

  Joysagar Drainage Development Scheme, Kailasahar Drainage Development Scheme, East of Barpeta Drainage Development Scheme, Singla Drainage Development Scheme, Jengrai Drainage Development Scheme, Jakaichuk Drainage Development Scheme.

5.18 The Government of India had approved a scheme of Rs. 150 Crores with 90% grant and 10% loan in December,2004 for taking up Critical Flood Control and Anti-Erosion Schemes in Brahmaputra and Barak Valley including Sikkim and West Bengal. The Brahmaputra Board has been nominated as nodal and monitoring agency.

5.19 The Brahmaputra basin has an approximate drainage area of 5,80,000 sq. km., which is shared, by the Tibet autonomous region of China 2,93,000 sq. km. (50.5%), India 1,94,413 sq. km. (33.6%), Bangladesh 47,000 sq. km. (8.1%) and Bhutan 45,000 sq. km. (7.8%). In India, the basin is shared by different States as below:

Sl. No.		Catchment area	
		Sq. km.	%
1		2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	81424	41.88%
2.	Assam	70634	36.33%

1		2	3
3.	Meghalaya	10803	5.57%
4.	Nagaland	11667	6.00%
5.	Sikkim	7300	3.75%
6.	West Bengal	12585	6.47%
	Total	**194413**	**100.00%**

The average annual flow of the Brahmaputra is around 494 BCM at Pada (Guwahati) and 620 BCM at Bahadurabad (Bangladesh).

5.20 As one of its activities the Brahmaputra Board has taken up the preparation of Master Plans of river Brahmaputra, Barak, their tributaries and other sub-basins. So far 36 Master Plans have been prepared. In Master Plans recommendations are made on works for flood control, anti-erosion, river training works, improvement of drainage, investigation requirement giving due regard to overall Water resource development in the basin on the basis of survey, investigation, data and information. The approved Master Plans are circulated to concerned State Governments towards implementation as a basic document.

5.21 When asked the details of provision of works in Brahmaputra River with special reference to Majuli, the Ministry in a detailed note stated:

"During the year 2006-2007, Brahmaputra Board had taken up the following works:

Survey and investigation and preparation of Fifteen Master Plans. Out of this Eight Master Plans are in an advanced stage of completion. Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for eight projects were ongoing out of which three projects (namely, Lohit, Noa-Dihing and Kulsi) are in an advanced stage of completion. Preparation of DPR for 22 Drainage Development Schemes are under various stages of implementation; 6 of these DPRs are nearing completion. Works of Amjur and Barbhag Drainage Development Scheme were also implemented.

Brahmaputra Board continued the works of protection of Majuli Island, Phase-I during the year 2006-07. Some of the RCC porcupine works for bank protection and permeable screens have been

completed. Raising and strengthening of embankments are in different stages of implementation in two reaches. Works amounting to Rs. 8.53 crores was awarded during the year. Awarding of works of another Rs. 9 crores is under process by Brahmaputra Board. Some works of construction of permeable screens and protection of the land spur is planned to be taken up Brahmaputra Board in the first half of 2007-08. About 56% of the physical work of protection has been completed. Laying of the model after collection of all field data has been completed in February 2007. Work of model test and preparation of report has been taken up and is proposed to be completed by the first half of 2007-08. Brahmaputra Board has also approached CWPRS for support in this work with their experts. The work of Phase-II (estimated cost of Rs. 18.28 crores) and Phase-III (estimated cost of Rs. 27 crores) of the project are proposed to be taken up in the XI Plan and completed by the year 2008-09. Prior to the Phase-I works, a scheme for immediate measures for protection of Majuli Island (Rs. 5.92 crores) was taken up and completed in 2004-05.

For the year 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 27.75 crores has been allocated to Brahmaputra Board. Out of this Rs. 13.79 crores is for taking up of the works which include mainly the works of protection of Majuli island (allocation of Brahmaputra Board is under the restructured scheme "River Management Activities and works related to border rivers".

5.22 When queried if the Ministry has a committed liability of Rs. 56 crore for the on-going projects as against allocation of Rs. 27.75 crore for Brahmaputra Board including Rs. 13.79 crore for Majuli and other works and the manner in which the Ministry will manage the funds the Secretary of the Ministry during evidence clarified as under:

"I will just clarify that the works for the Brahmaputra Board will be undertaken can be covered under other heads. There are two heads—one is river management activity and works related to border rivers. This is one scheme in the Central sector and there is another scheme called the flood management scheme which is in the State sector under which we have reflected Rs. 399 crore. The works will not suffer and the on going works of Majuli will not suffer".

5.23 On the question of the Task Force formed by the Prime Minister in 2004 and implementation of the Task Force report, the Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources during evidence stated:

"As regards the Task Force, the implementation is on going and the Task Force Schemes will be included in the flood management

generic scheme that we have now proposed. It is not that there is a separate head only for the Task Force. But none of the schemes are going to be discontinued. The schemes which have been approved to be taken up will be taken up under this heading of flood management".

5.24 The Brahmaputra Board—a statutory body under the Ministry of Water Resources with jurisdiction of the entire 7 States in the North East Region including Sikkim and Northern parts of West Bengal under Brahmaputra and Barak Valley is assigned the work of survey/investigation and preparation of Master Plans for control of floods, bank erosion and improvement of drainage congestion giving due importance to development and utilisation of water resources in the region. The Pagladia Dam Project, Harange Drainage Development Scheme, protection of Majuli Island are some of the important schemes being executed by the Board. The Government of India approved a scheme of Rs. 150 crore with 90% grant and 10% loan in December 2004 for taking up critical flood control and Anti- erosion schemes in Brahmaputra and Barak Valley. The Board as a part of its activities has prepared 36 Master Plans and the approved Master Plans have been circulated to the concerned State Governments for implementing specific works thereunder. The Secretary during evidence clarified that works for the Brahmaputra Board are covered under two different heads—one River Management activity and works related to border rivers under the Central Sector and the other—Flood Management Scheme under the State Sector for which Rs. 399 crore have been reflected in the State Sector. The works, therefore, would not be affected adversely for want of funds. The Secretary further informed that the Task Force Schemes will be included in Flood Management generic scheme during the Eleventh Plan and implementation of the Task Force Report formed by the Prime Minister in 2004 would not be discontinued. The Committee desire the Ministry to draw a time-bound programme for implementation of the Task Force Report and appraise them of the progress of the works under implementation.

CHAPTER VI

SCHEMES UNDER STATE SECTOR

(i) Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)

There were 171 major, 259 medium and 72 Extension, Renovation and Modernization Irrigation projects in the country at various stages of construction at the end of the VIII Plan (*i.e.* end of 1996-97) with spillover cost of Rs. 75690 crore which was a matter of grave concern for the Union Government. These projects were languishing due to various reasons, particularly paucity of funds. Therefore the Central Government, launched the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) in 1996-97 to provide Central Loan Assistance (CLA) to approved major and medium irrigation projects and to expedite implementation of projects which were beyond resource capability of the States or were in an advanced stage of completion and could yield irrigation benefits in the next four agricultural seasons. The AIBP has undergone liberalization from time to time and surface minor irrigation schemes have also been included in AIBP.

6.2 The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech has proposed to extend more budgetary support for irrigation projects under AIBP by enhancing allocation for 2007-2008 to the tune of Rs. 11,000 crore an increase of Rs. 3,879 crore (54.47%) from Rs. 7,121 crore in 2006-07. AIBP has been revamped to complete more irrigation projects in the quickest possible time. 35 projects are likely to be completed in 2006-2007.

6.3 An allocation of Rs. 3080 crore has been made for releasing grants to the State Governments for the year 2007-08. This is about 47% more than the last year's allocation of Rs. 2098.38 crore. The progress in respect of ongoing projects is being monitored closely and Ministry of Water Resources has taken up the matter with all State Governments. This has resulted in relatively very high achievement during this year. The enhanced allocation for 2007-2008 will be fully utilized.

6.4 Enquired if the funds allocated would be sufficient for sprucing up the process of implementation of various on-going projects for

irrigation in the country and the steps Ministry need to take to increase the allocation, the Ministry in its reply stated:

> "The Ministry of Water Resources had proposed an outlay of Rs. 5000 crore for AIBP for the year 2007-08 against which, Rs. 3080 crore has been allocated. Ministry of Water Resources has already taken up the case for higher allocation with the Planning Commission for meeting the estimated requirements for the year 2007-08".

6.5 As regards the details of Scheme/Project-wise financial allocations and shortfall in expenditure due to non-utilisation of funds, absence of availability of utilisation certificates by the concerned States as well as the reasons therefor during the last financial year, the Ministry informed the Committee as under:

> "The Planning Commission does not make project-wise allocation. The AIBP grants are released for the individual projects based on the proposals submitted by the State Governments and appraisal carried out by Central Water Commission of the physical and financial progress of the project. As against the allocation of Rs. 2098.38 crore for 2006-07, proposals amounting to Rs. 3795.00 crore have been forwarded to Ministry of Finance".

6.6 The Ministry informed that CWC maintains the list of projects and CLA released (year-wise) under AIBP and allocations made thereunder. Year-wise and State-wise details of CLA released is at **Appendix–VII.**

6.7 Asked if the States would be able to raise the balance of loan portion of the Rs. 11,000 crore envisaged for the current financial year in view of the precarious financial position of many of the States. The Committee asked and the steps Government propose to take to help the States in this regard, the Ministry in its reply stated as under:

> "Twelfth Finance Commission has recommended abolition of loan component. The States are incurring expenditure of State-share mostly from the Plan allocation or their own resources. The Ministry of Finance takes policy decision on this issue".

6.8 The Ministry also informed that the allocation has been increased by Rs. 3,879 crore in 2007-2008 with a view to ensure time bound completion of ongoing projects, higher allocation for grant component of AIBP has been made to meet the committed balance requirements and cover more projects under AIBP.

6.9 On the question of increased allocation in 2007-2008 despite less utilization during the previous year, the Ministry replied that the budget provision for 2006-07 of Rs. 2098.38 crore of Grants. The budget provision for the year 2007-08 is Rs. 3080 crore. During the year 2006-07, AIBP proposals amounting to Rs. 3795 crore of grants has been recommended by the Ministry of Water Resources. Therefore, utilization is not less during 2006-07.

6.10 The CLA of Rs. 3795 crore recommended by the Ministry for AIBP has been released by the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry informed that the Central Assistance released during 2006-07 is about Rs. 2302 crore and Rs. 1492 crore was released on 9 April, 2007.

6.11 When asked as to the number of projects that are proposed to be included during 2007-2008, the Ministry in its reply stated that as per the AIBP guidelines, the projects included in Prime Minister's Relief Package, projects benefiting DPAP/Tribal areas and projects benefiting States having irrigation development below national average are likely to be included in AIBP. Other projects of any State can be taken up only after the completion of one ongoing AIBP project in the State (1:1 criteria). The projects which have obtained investment clearance from Planning Commission and for which sufficient funds in the State budget is provided are eligible for funding under AIBP. These are appraised by the CWC field units before inclusion in the AIBP.

6.12 The Ministry further informed that all the eligible proposals received during 2006-07 from the State Governments have been forwarded to the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Water Resources will make more efforts to expedite the appraisal and investment clearance of the projects.

6.13 When asked to elaborate on the concerted efforts which are being made to improve the progress to achieve the results under the Scheme during the current Financial Year 2007-2008, the Ministry in its reply stated:

> "To achieve the target of completion of projects, the MoWR has stepped up monitoring of the projects. The Ministry is interacting with project authorities more frequently in order to remove the bottlenecks in completion of projects. The Ministry has also taken up monitoring of creation of irrigation potential by Remote Sensing technology to confirm the actual achievement on site. The subsequent releases under AIBP is linked to both physical achievement (Potential creation) as well as to financial achievements"

6.14 The Budgetary (Plan) allocation for AIBP for 2006-2007 was Rs. 2,350 crore which was revised to Rs. 1,650 crore (29.78% less) at Revised Estimate stage. The Ministry in its reply regarding the reasons for reducing the allocation at the Revised Estimate stage to Rs. 1,650 crore stated that the Budget Estimate is controlled by Ministry of Finance through Demand No.36. Accordingly, Ministry of Finance makes necessary modification at Revised Estimate Stage. However, due to higher demand posed by Ministry of Water Resources, the total release upto 31st March, 2007 was Rs. 2350 crore. The State-wise list of the projects likely to be completed during 2006-07 is given at **Appendix–VIII.**

6.15 On the extant to which Ministry is able to effectively monitor AIBP while the BE is controlled by the Ministry of Finance and the rational for such an arrangement, the Ministry in its reply stated that Central Water Commission carries out physical monitoring of AIBP assisted projects and proposals for release of funds are based on the recommendation of CWC/Ministry of Water Resources. Thus, Ministry of Water Resources is effectively involved in the monitoring of AIBP. The releases are made by Ministry of Finance as the AIBP is a 'State Sector' Scheme.

6.16 The time leg between forwarding of proposals by the Ministry and release of funds by Ministry of Finance is about 15 days to one month.

6.17 When asked the steps that are being taken to ensure full utilisation of funds allocated for AIBP during 2007-2008, the Ministry in its reply stated that the funds allocated is likely to fall short of requirement. The Ministry of Water Resources will interact with the State Governments to effectively utilize the funds under AIBP. The CWC will carry out monitoring of these projects by field visits. It is also proposed that monitoring of irrigation potential created from projects under AIBP will be carried out by the Remote Sensing Technology.

6.18 The Committee was also informed that during the year 2007-2008, irrigation potential of 15 lakh hectare is proposed to be created out of which 13.5 lakh hectare will be through major and medium irrigation projects and 1.5 lakh hectare through surface minor irrigation schemes.

6.19 The Ministry had launched a Fast Track Programme in February 2002 to complete those Major and Medium Irrigation Projects which are nearing completion. The fast track programme has now been discontinued from 2006-07 as per the revised guidelines.

6.20 There was no project-wise target under Fast Track Programme for Tenth Plan. The State-wise list of the completed projects and the projects likely to be completed during last year of Tenth Plan period under Fast Track Programme is at **Appendix-IX.**

6.21 The Ministry stated that the Fast Track Programme has been discontinued as a part of the process to rationalize the procedure for release of funds under AIBP.

6.22 On the question of special efforts made/are being made to complete these projects as per their completion targets, the Ministry in its reply stated that from the year 2006-2007 onwards, the Fast Track Programme has been discontinued. In order to complete the projects on schedule, the MoWR has stepped up monitoring of the projects. The Ministry is interacting with State Governments/project authorities more frequently in order to remove the bottlenecks in completion of projects. The Ministry has also taken up monitoring of creation of irrigation potential by Remote Sensing technology to confirm the actual achievement on site. Subsequent releases of grants under AIBP are to be linked with physical achievements.

6.23 Under AIBP, the grant being provided to normal category States is 25% of project cost and for DPAP/Tribal areas as well as for Special Category States is 90%. The budget provision of grants for the year 2007-08 is of Rs. 3080 crore.

6.24 When asked if the Ministry had made any exercise to evaluate the success/failure of the AIBP from any independent evaluators as the programme has been in operation for a decade now and by when such an exercise is proposed to be done, the Ministry submitted as follows:

> "Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation had taken up evaluation of AIBP during 2004 with the help of ten different Consultancy Firms who evaluated the AIBP performance in the whole country. Draft report has been submitted during December, 2006. Further, the Planning Commission has also proposed to take up similar study during 2007".

6.25 In its post-evidence reply, the Ministry informed that the Report is under examination. It has further informed that upto February, 2007, 55 major and medium projects and 4187 minor projects have been completed. Irrigation potential of 39 lakh ha has been created under AIBP upto March 2006.

6.26 The Committee note that in view of the precarious resource capability of the States, the Central Government had launched the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) in 1996-97 to provide Central Loan Assistance (CLA) to approved major and medium irrigation projects to expedite implementation of these projects. The allocation was kept at Rs. 2,350 crore in BE 2006-07 against which proposals amounting to Rs. 3,795 crore were forwarded to Ministry of Finance. The Ministry, in a subsequent reply, informed that CLA of Rs. 3,795 crore has been released by the Ministry of Finance for AIBP as recommended by the Ministry of Water Resources. The releases are made by Ministry of Finance as the AIBP is a 'State Sector' Scheme. The time leg between forwarding of proposals by the Ministry and release of funds by Ministry of Finance is between 15 days and one month. The Committee also note that the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech has proposed to extend more budgetary support for irrigation projects under AIBP by enhancing allocation for 2007-2008 to the tune of Rs. 11,000 crore an increase of Rs. 3,879 crore (54.47%) from Rs. 7,121 crore in 2006-07. Further, the progress in respect of on-going projects is being closely monitored and the Ministry of Water Resources has taken up the matter with all State Governments which has resulted in a relatively high achievement during this year. The Ministry expressed the hope that the enhanced allocation for 2007-2008 will be fully utilized. The Planning Commission does not make project-wise allocation. The AIBP grants are released for the individual projects based on the proposals submitted by the State Governments and appraisal carried out by CWC of the physical and financial progress of the project. The Committee desire the Ministry to keep a close watch not only on the physical progress of the projects but also on the expenditure incurred thereon to obviate adverse criticism by C&AG and other such bodies as earlier taken note of by the Committee in their Third and Fifth Reports on Demands for Grants 2005-06 and 2006-07 respectively as some of the States have diverted/mis-utilised the CLA under AIBP in earlier years.

6.27 The Committee further observe that the Twelfth Finance Commission has recommended abolition of loan component and the States are incurring expenditure of State-share mostly from their Plan allocations. In order to achieve the target of completion of projects, the Ministry of Water Resources has stepped up monitoring of the projects. The Ministry has also taken up monitoring of creation of irrigation potential by the Remote Sensing Technology to confirm the actual achievement on site. An irrigation potential of 15 lakh hectare is proposed to be created of which 13.5 lakh hectare

will be through major and medium irrigation projects and 1.5 lakh hectare through surface minor irrigation schemes under AIBP. A Fast Track Programme was launched in February 2002 to be completed in two working seasons those Major and Medium Irrigation Projects which are nearing completion. The Fast Track Programme has now been discontinued from 2006-07 as per the revised guidelines. This has been done as a part of the process to rationalize the procedure for release of funds under AIBP. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation had taken up evaluation of AIBP during 2004 with the help of ten different Consultancy Firms who evaluated the AIBP performance in the whole country. The draft report has been submitted during December 2006 which is under examination. Further, the Planning Commission has also proposed to take up a similar study during 2007. The Committee recommend the Ministry to expeditiously process the Review Report submitted during December 2006. The Committee further recommend the Government to initiate the remedial measures suggested by the Review Report to further improve and streamline the processes and procedures governing the implementation of AIBP in the coming years. They would like to be apprised of the action taken in this matter at the earliest.

(ii) Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies

6.28 A Pilot Project was launched in January 2005 with an estimated cost of Rs. 300 crore to be shared by Centre and State in the ratio of 3:1. The Scheme was to be implemented during the remaining period of Tenth Plan. Some spillover works will be completed in 2007-2008. The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 2007 has stated that under the project, State Governments have signed agreements with World Bank for implementation of the Projects and some States are planning to do so.

6.29 Under the Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies, 2 works were completed during 2005-2006, 267 number of works were completed upto December 2006 and 810 nos. of works are targeted to be completed by March 2007 and some spill over works will be completed in 2007-2008. On the number of districts benefited by these projects so far and likely to be benefited during the year 2007-2008, the Ministry stated :

> "The schemes have been sanctioned for 26 districts in the 15 states (details are in **Appendix–X**). In addition to pilot scheme, projects in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Tamil Nadu

and West Bengal have been posed to the World Bank. The project of Tamil Nadu have already assigned with the World Bank for restoration of 5763 water bodies at a cost of Rs. 2182 crore with CCA of 4 lakh ha. The project for Andhra Pradesh have also been negotiated with the World Bank in March 2007 for renovation of 3000 water bodies with a CCA of 2.5 lakh ha at a cost of about Rs. 1000 crore".

6.30 When asked State-wise details of number of Water Bodies and command area to be covered, the cost involved in implementation of the project and time frame for the project to be completed, the Ministry in its reply stated :

"The project was sanctioned in January 2005 for implementation in the remaining period of X Plan. The project is to be completed within two years from the date of sanction. Therefore the projects sanctioned in the latter part of 2005-06 and 2006-07 will spill over in the year `2007-08. The State-wise details are at **Appendix - X** ".

6.31 An amount of Rs. 100 crores have been provided for in 2007-08 in the state sector under Central Plan Outlay. About Rs. 54 crore of this will be utilized for spill over projects under the pilot scheme. The remaining will be for providing 25% of the cost in the World Bank assisted projects. About 500 water bodies will be completed under the pilot scheme by March 2007. The remaining 598 water bodies will be completed by March 2008. In the World Bank project the work will commence in the first phase of tanks and they will be completed at the end of two years.

6.32 When asked the number of additional proposals under the Scheme from the State Government are expected in the near future, the Ministry informed as follows :

"The pilot project has been fully sanctioned and that only implementation of works of some water bodies will spill over to 2007-08. The proposals of Karnataka, Orissa and West Bengal are at various stages of appraisal by the World Bank. The proposals from the States of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are likely to be received during the current year. They will be posed, after scrutiny in the Ministry, to World Bank for assistance.

6.33 The Committee note that a Pilot Project launched in January 2005 with an estimated cost of Rs. 300 crore to be borne by the Centre and the States in the ratio of 3:1 was to be implemented during the remaining period of the Tenth Plan and the projects were

required to be completed within two years from the sanctioned date. So far, 2 works have been completed during 2005-2006, 267 number of works were completed upto December 2006 and 810 number of works are targeted to be completed by March, 2007. Some spill over works will be completed in 2007-2008 benefiting 26 districts in 15 States. The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 2007 has proposed that under the project, some State Governments have signed agreements with the World Bank for implementation of the Projects and some States are planning to do so. Further, an amount of Rs. 100 crore has been provided for 2007-08 in the State Sector under Central Plan Outlays. About Rs. 54 crore of this amount will be utilized for spill over projects under the pilot scheme. The remaining will be for providing 25% of the cost in the World Bank assisted projects. It is targeted to complete about 500 water bodies under the pilot scheme by March 2007 and the remaining 598 water bodies by March 2008. In the World Bank assisted project, the work will commence in the first phase of tanks and it is proposed to complete them by the end of two years. The Committee desire the Government to monitor the implementation of these projects by the States earnestly as they are aimed to increase the storage capacities which are quite low, as observed by them elsewhere in this Report since approximately 746 BCM of water is going waste into the sea. They further desire the Government to ensure that the projects targeted to be completed by March 2008 do not spill over to the next year which, in their opinion, would not only increase their cost but also delay in attaining the desired objectives. The Committee may be informed of the progress made in this direction at the earliest.

CHAPTER VII

MID TERM APPRAISAL OF TENTH PLAN

The Planning Commission carries out a Mid Term Review of the Five Year Plans of every Ministry as well as the State Plans. The review of the Ministry of Water Resources indicates that creation of irrigation potential in first 2 years of the Tenth Plan was significantly below the levels projected by State Governments and therefore, scaling down of targets was unavoidable.

7.2 When asked the reasons for lower rate of creation of Irrigation potential and also the present status in this regard, the Ministry in its reply stated:

> "The Planning Commission in its report of the Mid Term Appraisal of X Plan has indicated that the shortfall in achievement of targets is a reflection of the fact that funds for irrigation in the State Sector fell short of the envisaged levels. As the creation of irrigation potential in the first two years of the X Plan period was significantly below the level projected by the State Governments, the Planning Commission has scaled down the target for creation of irrigation potential at the Mid Term Appraisal stage from 9.936 million hectare to 6.5 million hectare for Major and Medium irrigation and from 6.807 million hectare to 4 million hectare for Minor irrigation. The Working Group has reviewed the position and has projected that a target of 5.29 million hectare for MMI and 3.52 million hectare for MI would be achieved".

7.3 When asked the measures taken to increase the pace of potential creation with results thereof, the Ministry informed that during the XI Plan, a target of 16 million hectare has been proposed out of which 9 million hectare under major and medium irrigation and 7 million hectare is proposed under minor irrigation sector. Higher outlay of Rs. 1,97,750 crore have been proposed through both State and Central plan against about Rs. 84,735 crore for X plan. Better management practices and close monitoring has also been proposed.

7.4 The Tenth Plan target for irrigation sector was 16,743 m.ha. which has been reduced to 10.5 m.ha. because of lower achievement potential creation. Asked, if the revised target is likely to be achieved,

the Ministry informed that the Working Group for XI Plan has reviewed the programme and has estimated that about 8.81 million hectare is likely to be achieved during the X Plan keeping in view the present status of progress of on-going projects.

7.5 As per review note, minimum per capita storage of 1000 m^3 is required to meet domestic/industrial use, ecology/maintaining minimum flow and for food security. However, per capita storage is only 207 m^3 as against the per capita availability of 1820 m^3. Asked about the per capita storage capacity planned in Tenth Plan and the extent to which it is likely to be achieved, the Ministry in its reply stated :

> "As per the norm, a minimum of per capita availability of 1000 m^3 is needed to meet domestic/industrial use, ecology/ maintaining minimum flow and for food security. At present the per capita availability of water is 1820 m^3 and the per capita utilizable water is about 1093 m^3.
>
> The per capita storage capacity in India is about 207 cubic metre (m^3) per year. Storage capacity of about 213 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) has been created so far. As per present assessment, the total estimated storage capacity of the various projects under construction is about 76 BCM and that for the projects under formulation is about 108 BCM".

7.6 In India, the per capita availability now is 1820 m^3 and per capita storage is 207 m^3. 631 billion cubic metre (BCM) in Ganga-Brahmaputra is unutilisable. Hence actual per capita availability is only 1200 m^3.

7.7 631 BCM water in Ganga-Brahmaputra is unutilisable due to (a) Very high temporal and spatial variation in rainfall and hence in river flows; and (b) Topographical features and non-availability of sufficient sites for creation of storage.

7.8 Queried regarding efforts being made to make this water usable through some specific Scheme which is on-going or planned for future, the Ministry informed that in Ganga-Brahmaputra & Barak Basins, it is proposed to create storage amounting to 30.57 BCM through projects under construction. Further, through projects under consideration, an additional storage of 71.34 BCM can also be created. The present storage is 71.70 BCM.

7.9 Since irrigation projects are often held up because of delays in environment clearances, the Review suggested relaxations in such

clearance for major projects. Suggestions are to increase cost limit of major projects from Rs. 100 crore to Rs. 250 crore and CCA limit from 10,000 to 25,000 ha. On the steps that have been taken by the Ministry in this direction to concretize the above suggestion in the Review, the Ministry in its reply stated :

> "At the time of formulation of NEP, the MoWR had indicated that a river valley project creates relatively much more biomass than those submerged due to it by increased crop production through irrigation. The MoWR has also suggested the clause related to mandatory environmental clearance for major project (with CCA of 10,000 hectare or more) costing Rs. 100 crore or more should be appropriately modified to exclude the irrigation projects from its purview, therefore, be appropriately modified (to exclude the irrigation projects from its purview)"

7.10 When enquired further about the present status of the suggestions and the action taken by Ministry of Environment and Forest, the Ministry informed that the suggestions of the Ministry of Water Resources have not been included in the National Environment Policy, 2006 approved on 18th May 2006.

7.11 Irrigation Water charges in most States are not even adequate to recover O&M costs. While Gujarat and Maharashtra have now been able to meet full O&M costs from the revenue earned through water tariff. Both the States planned to appoint regulator for advising on water tariff for various uses. All State Governments will be advised to set-up regulator on the Maharashtra Model.

7.12 Asked, if the Ministry deliberated/discussed this matter with the State Governments for appointment of Water Regulator to decide on Water tariff and the response of State Governments in this regard, the Ministry in its reply stated :

> "The need for Regulatory Mechanism to ensure sustainability of the resources and facilities created was discussed in the 12th Meeting of the National Water Board held on 5.1.2007 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (WR) with the State Governments/ UTs. The State of Maharashtra informed that Maharashtra Water Regulatory Authority (MWRA) has already been formulated and is functional. The States of Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh stated that the process of setting up of regulatory mechanism is under formulation. Arunachal Pradesh has also enacted a bill for constitution of a Water Regulatory Authority.

The National Water Board impressed upon the States the necessity for setting up of appropriate regulatory mechanism for optimum, judicious and equitable management, allocation and utilisation of water resources in a time bound manner".

7.13 The Review proposes to set up an Expert Group comprising officials from concerned Ministries/Departments, NGOs, academicians and experts to review the whole issue of Ground Water ownership keeping in view international practice and suggest a line of action for implementation in the XI Plan. The Committee was informed that the Planning Commission has constituted an Expert Group on Ground Water under the Chairmanship of Member (Water and Energy), Planning Commission. The composition and the terms of reference of the Expert Group are at **Appendix-XI**

7.14 When asked about the status of the report of Expert Group, the Ministry in its reply stated:

"The Expert Group on Ground Water was to submit its report to Planning Commission by 31.05.2006. However due to the extensive consultations required on the scientific methodology of recharge, linking recharge with use and legal aspects related to the ownership issue of groundwater, the report submission is delayed and is expected shortly."

7.15 The status of model bill circulated by Ministry of Water Resources to State Government to regulate and control the development of Ground Water is given at **Appendix**:**XII**

7.16 In the Mid-Term Appraisal note of Planning Commission on Water Resources it has been reported that women self help groups in water management need to be promoted in a major way. The Committee enquired the measures taken by the Ministry to promote women's participation in Water Management in its budgetary provisions for the year 2007-2008. The Ministry in its reply stated:

"Schemes of the Ministry of Water Resources primarily address to planning, design and Research & Development issues. In addition, Centrally Sponsored or State Sector Schemes related to flood control measures, improvement in Command Area Development etc. are also operated. These schemes are project oriented and address to all sections of the society. However, in pursuance to the provisions in National Water Policy, Ministry of Water Resources, while issuing guidelines for Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) has specifically emphasized upon the States to consider representation

of women in the water users' associations at all levels. As a consequence, many State Governments have amended their Irrigation Acts or have come out with specific Acts on PIM with specific provisions for women".

7.17 During the recent Study Visit of the Committee, the officials of Government of West Bengal made the suggestion of declaring Teesta Barrage Project as National Project fully funded by Central Government. The Committee was informed that a request has been received from the Government of West Bengal in this regard and the concept of National Project is under consideration in the Ministry of Water Resources.

7.18 The Committee observe that the review of the Ministry of Water Resources carried out by the Planning Commission as a part of its Mid Term Review of the Five Year Plans of every Ministry as well as the State Plans revealed that creation of irrigation potential in first 2 years of the Tenth Plan was significantly below the levels projected by State Governments and therefore, scaling down of targets was unavoidable. The review suggests that this shortfall in achievement of targets is a reflection of the fact that funds for irrigation in the State Sector fell short of the envisaged levels, which itself is a result of lower levels of potential created earlier. As a corollary, the Planning Commission scaled down the target for creation of irrigation potential at the Mid Term Appraisal stage from 9.936 million hectare to 6.5 million hectare for Major and Medium irrigation and from 6.807 million hectare to 4 million hectare for Minor irrigation. The Working Group of Eleventh Plan has further reviewed the position and has projected that a target of 5.29 m.ha. for MMI and 3.52 m.ha. for MI would be achieved by the end of Tenth Plan. According to them, this situation points to a deeper malaise afflicting the system of projecting targets in successive Plans. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry and the Planning Commission to order an independent evaluation of this system of target fixation, if need be, by a reputed professional/research organization to achieve the desired results in future Plans.

The Committee further observe that a target of 16 m.ha. for creation of irrigation potential of which 9 m.ha. under MMI and 7 m.ha. under MI with a higher outlay of Rs. 1,97,750 crore through State and Central Plan has been proposed for the Eleventh Plan against an outlay of Rs. 84,735 crore for Tenth Plan. The present storage capacity is 71.70 BCM. It is proposed to create storage capacity amounting to 30.57 BCM through projects under construction and

additional storage of 71.34 BCM could be created through the projects under consideration. The Mid Term Review also suggests for increase in cost limit of major projects from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 crore and CCA limit from 10,000 to 25,000 hectare. Further, the Ministry suggested for modification of clause relating to mandatory environmental clearance for major projects to the Ministry of Environment and Forests. However, the Ministry has informed that the National Environment Policy 2006 approved in May 2006 does not include the suggestions of the Ministry of Water Resources. The Committee are of the opinion that in order to increase the storage capacity, the suggestions of the Ministry from the environmental angle need to be re-looked as more than one third of the utilisable water is going waste into the sea. The Committee also desire the Ministry to pursue the matter with the Ministry of Environment and Forests to make suitable changes in the National Environment Policy 2006.

7.19 The Committee also observe that irrigation water charges in most States are not even adequate to recover the O&M cost except Gujarat and Maharashtra which have been able to meet full O&M cost from the revenue earned through water tariffs. In the context of water tariffs, the need for regulatory mechanism to ensure sustainability of resources and facilities created was discussed in the 12th Meeting of the National Water Board while the Maharashtra Water Regulatory Authority is already functional, the States of Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have stated that the process of setting up of the regulatory mechanism is under formulation. The Committee desire the Ministry to impress upon the States to set up the regulatory mechanism for optimum, judicious and equitable management, allocation and utilisation of the limited water resources available. The Mid Term Review proposed to set up an Expert Group comprising officials of Ministries/Departments, NGOs, etc. to review the issue of ground water ownership in line with the international practices and suggest a line of action for implementation during Eleventh Plan. The Expert Group on ground water was to submit its report to the Planning Commission on 31 May 2006 which was, however, delayed due to extensive consultations required in the matter and the report is expected shortly. The Committee urge the Ministry of Water Resources and the Planning Commission to process the suggestions/recommendations of the Expert Group on ground water expeditiously. Further, the Mid Term Appraisal also notes that Women Self Help Groups need to be promoted in a major way. The Committee are happy to learn that in pursuance of the provisions of

National Water Policy, the guidelines for PIM emphasised upon the States to consider representation of women in WUAs at all levels and as a result thereof many of the State Governments have amended their Irrigation Acts or specific Acts on PIM have been formulated with provisions for participation of women.

The Committee have come across a suggestion for declaring the Teesta Barrage Project as a National Project fully funded by the Central Government. In this context, the Ministry has informed that the suggestion of the West Bengal Government has been received and the concept of the National Project is under consideration of the Ministry. The Committee desire the Ministry to formulate a policy for declaring major irrigation projects as 'National Projects' at an early date. The Committee desire to be apprised of the action taken in this regard at the earliest.

NEW DELHI;
24 *April,* 2007
04 *Vaisakha,* 1929 *(Saka)*

R. SAMBASIVA RAO,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Water Resources.

APPENDIX I
(Para No. 1.4)

BUDGET AT A GLANCE (SECTOR-WISE)

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector/Organisation/ Scheme	Actuals 2005-06		BE 2006-07		RE 2006-07		BE 2007-08		Total
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	**Secretariat-Economic Services**	**1.20**	**17.02**	**12.13**	**15.42**	**2.23**	**20.84**	**0.00**	**20.76**	**20.76**
II	**Major & Medium Irrigation**									
1.	Central Water Commission	20.27	80.25	28.68	76.11	25.34	78.78	2.00	84.52	86.52
2.	Central Soil and Materials Research Station	5.17	4.12	8.34	4.23	7.72	4.24	0.00	4.95	4.95
3.	Central Water & Power Research Station	2.74	22.17	5.45	21.38	4.10	22.70	0.00	22.60	22.60
4.	National Water Development Agency	17.03	0.00	41.00	0.00	21.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	National Institute of Hydrology	3.44	4.70	17.48	4.62	3.96	4.50	0.00	4.95	4.95
6.	Research and Development Programme	5.61	0.00	13.06	0.00	8.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	30.00
7.	National Projects Construction Corporation Limited	0.00	15.80	0.00	15.80	0.00	15.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal Project	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	10.37	0.00	25.00	25.00
9.	Boards & Committees	0.00	1.14	0.00	2.83	0.00	2.83	0.00	3.45	3.45
10.	Central Pollution Control Board	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Bhakra Beas Management Board	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Development of Water Resources Information System	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	30.00
13.	Hydrology Project	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.00	0.00	33.00
14.	Investigation of Water Resources Development Schemes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	30.00
15.	Information, Education and Communication	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	River Basin Organization/ Authority	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50
17.	Dam Safety Studies and Planning	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
18.	Infrastructure Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	4.00
	Total: Major & Medium Irrigation	**54.26**	**128.18**	**114.01**	**149.97**	**70.12**	**139.22**	**132.50**	**145.47**	**277.97**
III	**Minor Irrigation**									
1.	Central Ground Water Board	71.46	54.50	91.34	51.16	82.90	56.00	1.50	55.70	57.20
2.	Surface Water Schemes	3.65	0.00	9.10	0.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	R. & D. Programme	0.42	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Ground Water Management and Regulation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	74.00	0.00	74.00
6.	Infrastructure Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.55	0.00	4.55
	Total : Minor Irrigation	**75.53**	**54.50**	**100.94**	**51.16**	**92.30**	**56.00**	**80.05**	**55.70**	**135.75**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
IV.	**Command Area Development**									
1.	Command Area Development Programme	198.32	0.00	204.30	0.00	189.38	0.00	300.00	0.00	300.00
2.	R. & D. Programme	1.58	0.00	1.40	0.00	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total: Command Area Development	**199.90**	**0.00**	**205.70**	**0.00**	**191.08**	**0.00**	**300.00**	**0.00**	**300.00**
V.	**Flood Control**									
1.	Central Water Commission	21.12	35.41	31.68	32.09	19.68	32.94	0.00	36.24	36.24
2.	Flood Proofing Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Ganga Flood Control Commission	2.40	0.00	2.75	0.00	2.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Emergent Flood Protection Measures in Eastern and Western Sectors	0.00	1.61	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00
5.	Survey & Investigation of Kosi High Dam Project	5.34	0.00	13.90	0.00	8.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Maintenance of flood protection works of Kosi and Gandak Projects	3.74	0.00	5.24	0.00	3.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project	1.53	0.00	2.13	0.00	2.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Joint Observation on Common Rivers with Bangladesh and neighbouring countries	0.26	0.00	1.50	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Critical anti-erosion works in Ganga Basin States	83.00	0.00	111.20	0.00	80.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Extension of embankments on Lalbakeya, Kamla, Bagmati and Khando rivers	13.53	0.00	32.25	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Critical anti-erosion works in Coastal and other than Ganga Basin States	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Improvement of Drainage in Mokama Group of Tals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Schemes for the benefit of North Eastern States & Sikkim									
	-Brahmaputra Board	18.79	0.00	28.12	0.00	16.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	-Flood Control in Brahmaputra and Barak Valley	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	-Pagladia Dam Project	1.50	0.00	5.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
	-Harrange Drainage Scheme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	-New schemes for Majuli Island in Assam, Dihang Project, etc.	11.00	0.00	14.45	0.00	12.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total (S.No.13)	31.29	0.00	47.57	0.00	32.27	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
14.	Flood Forecasting	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.00	0.00	16.00
15.	River Management Activities and Works related to Border Areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.00	0.00	46.00
16.	Infrastructure Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.45	0.00	3.45
	Total : Flood Control	**162.21**	**37.02**	**248.22**	**35.09**	**175.27**	**35.94**	**66.45**	**39.24**	**105.69**
VI.	**Transport Sector**									
1.	Farakka Barrage Project	**29.59**	**22.41**	**31.00**	**23.67**	**31.00**	**23.31**	**33.00**	**24.99**	**57.99**
	TOTAL (I to VI) *	**522.69**	**259.13**	**712.00**	**275.31**	**562.00**	**275.31**	**612.00**	**286.16**	**898.16**
VII.	**AIBP and other Water Resources Programme ****	**	**0.00**	**2350.00**	**0.00**	**1650.00**	**0.00**	**3580.00**	**0.00**	**3580.00**
	GRAND TOTAL	**522.69**	**259.13**	**3062.00**	**275.31**	**2212.00**	**275.31**	**4192.00**	**286.16**	**4478.16**

Source of financing : *Demand No.102 – Ministry of Water Resources for 2007-2008 (excluding AIBP)
**Details shown in Demand No. 35- Ministry of Finance (Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments).

APPENDIX II
(Plan No. 1.7)

PLAN-WISE FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE (STATE+CENTRAL) ON IRRIGATION IN INDIA

(Rs. in crore)

Plan		Major & Medium	Minor	CAD	Flood Control	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I Plan (1951-56)	During	376.24	65.62	Started in 1974-75. Cumulative expenditure upto 1977-78 included in expen. of A.P. 1978-80.	12.21	455.07
	Cumulative	376.24	65.62		13.21	455.07
II Plan (1956-61)	During	380.00	142.23		48.06	570.29
	Cumulative	756.24	207.85		61.27	1025.36
III Plan (1961-66)	During	576.00	327.73		82.09	985.82
	Cumulative	1332.24	535.58		143.36	2011.18
Annual Plans (1966-69)	During	429.81	326.19		41.96	797.96
	Cumulative	1762.05	861.77		185.32	2809.14
IV Plan (1969-74)	During	1242.30	512.28		162.04	1916.62
	Cumulative	3004.35	1374.05		347.36	4725.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
V Plan (1974-78)	During	2516.18	630.83	Started in 1974-75. Cumulative expenditure upto 1977-78 included in expen. of A.P. 1978-80.	298.60	3445.61
	Cumulative	5520.53	2004.88		645.96	8171.37
Annual Plans (1978-80)	During	2078.58	501.50		329.96	2910.04
	Cumulative	7599.11	2506.38	362.96	975.92	11444.37
VI Plan (1980-85)	During	7368.83	1979.26	743.05	786.85	10877.99
	Cumulative	14967.94	4485.64	1106.01	1762.77	22322.36
VII Plan (1985-90)	State+Central	11107.29	3118.35	1447.50	941.58	16614.72
Annual Plans (1990-92)	State+Central	5459.15	1680.48	619.45	460.64	8219.72
VIII Plan (1992-97)	State Sector	21192.17	6017.48	1458.78	1641.14	30309.57
	Central Sector	648.97	213.16	607.07	226.17	1695.37
	Total	21841.14	6230.64	2065.85	1867.31	32004.94
IX Plan (1997-2002)	State Sector	49070.85	8277.03	1493.17	2457.54	61298.59
	Central Sector	218.70	357.96	729.66	443.69	1750.01
	Total	49289.55	8634.99	2222.83	2901.23	63048.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
X Plan approved Outlay	State Sector	70861.78	13872.86	2789.88	4619.00	92143.52
(2002-2007)	Central Sector	351.40	533.80	1406.80	1308.00	3600.00
	Total	71213.18	14406.66	4196.68	5927.00	95743.52
XI Plan Outlay (2002-2012)	State Sector	133000.00	35850.00	3000.00	10200.00	182050.00
Proposed by Working Group	Centre	27385.00	4090.00	7500.00	10775.00	49750.00
	Total	160385.00	39940.00	10500.00	20975.00	231800.00

APPENDIX III

(Para No. 1.7)

COMPARATIVE DATA OF OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE FROM SEVENTH PLAN ONWARDS

(Rs. in crore)

Plan	Outlay	Expenditure
VII Plan (1985-90)	16978.60	16614.72
VIII Plan (1992-97)	32525.30	32004.94
IX Plan (1997-2002)	56441.11	63048.60
X Plan (2002-2007)	95743.52	Figures yet to be compiled

APPENDIX IV

(Para No. 1.16)

LIST OF SCHEMES/PROGRAMMES CLUBBED FOR XI PLAN

Sl. No.	Schemes proposed in XI Plan	Schemes of X Plan whose activities are merged with the proposed schemes in XI Plan
1	2	3
I. INVESTIGATION AND PLANNING		
1.	**Development of water resources information system**	
		Data Collection from key hydrological stations
		Monitoring of Water Quality of Rivers in India
		Snow Hydrology
		Studies on Reservoir Sedimentation, River morphology and other Remote Sensing Applications
		Water Quality Assessment Authority
		Strengthening of monitoring organization
		Rationalization of Minor Irrigation Statistics
2.	**Hydrology Project**	
		Hydrology Project (E&S)
		Hydrology Project (CWPRS)
		Hydrology Project (NIH)
		Hydrology Project (CGWB)
		Hydrology Project (CWC)

1	2	3
3.	**Ground Water Management and Regulation**	
		G.W Survey, Exploration & Investigation
		CGWA
		Artificial recharge of Ground Water
4.	**Investigations of Water Resources**	
	Development Schemes	Kirthai and other multipurpose Projects in Indus basin
		Investigation for W.R. Development in North-Eastern States
		Investigation of Teesta Hydel Project, Rangit HE Project II & IV and Manas-Teesta Link
		Feasibility study of inter-basin transfer of water
II. RESEARCH, TRAINING AND MASS AWARENESS		
5.	**Research and Development**	
		R&D: Research, Evaluation Studies & Mass Awareness activities
		R & D Schemes of CGWB
		R & D Schemes under CAD
		Continuation and Strenthening of NIH & INCOH
		Setting up of specialised unit in HE Designs, Pumped storage and Instrumentation
		Geo-Technical Investigations for River-valley Projects
		Applied/Basic Research in Structures

1	2	3
		Advance Research and Consultancy Upgradation of Laboratory and Field-Testing facilities Modernisation & Upgradation of Research facilities at CWPRS Schemes for RS Techniques, Offshore data, Earth Science laboratory, etc. Continuation & Strengthening of NIH Regional Centres including Centres for Flood Management and Drought Proofing Studies Improvement Canal control through modern techniques and technology
6.	**National Water Academy**	
7.	**Rajiv Gandhi National Ground Water Training and Research Institute**	
8.	**Information, Education and Communication (New schemes)**	
III. PROJECT/PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION		
9.	**Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme**	
10.	**Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CSS)**	
11.	**Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies**	
12.	**Pagladiya Dam Project**	
13.	**Farakka Barrage Project** (FB Project including works for flood protection, anti-erosion, river training & special repairs)	

1	2	3
14.	**Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project**	
15.	**Dam Safety Studies & Planning**	
		Upgradation of facilities and skills in CWC regarding Dam Safety & Rehabilitation.
16.	**River Basin Organisations/Authority (New scheme)**	
IV. FLOOD MANAGEMENT		
17.	**Flood Management Programme**	
		Critical anti-erosion works in Ganga States
		Flood control in Brahmaputra Valley
		Critical anti-erosion works other than Ganga States
		Improvement of drainage in critical areas of India
18.	**Flood Forecasting**	
		Strengthening & Modernisation of FF & HO Network in Brahmaputra & Barak Basin
		Establishment and Modernisation of flood forecasting network in India including inflow forecasts
19.	**River Management Activities and works related to Border Areas**	
		Hydrological observation of rivers originating from Bhutan

1	2	3
		Joint observation on rivers common to Bangladesh and neighbouring countries
		FF in rivers common to India & Nepal
		Survey & Invest. of Kosi High Dam
		Pancheshwar Project
		Maintenance of flood protection works of Kosi & Gandak Project
		Ext. of embankments on Lalbakeya, Kamla, Bagmati & Khando river
		New Scheme for Majuli Island in Assam, Dibang Project etc.
		Grant in aid to Brahmaputra Board
		GFCC
V. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT		
20.	**Infrastructure Development**	
		Scheme for const. of non-residential/residential office bldgs. of CWC
		Acquisition of Land & Building
		IT Development (MoWR)
		Upgradation & Modernization of Computerization/information system

APPENDIX V

(Para No. 1.17)

THE DETAILS OF SCHEMES/PROJECTS DISCONTINUED IN THE XI PLAN

Sl.No.	Name of the Schemes	Actual dates of Completion	Targets
1	2	3	4
1.	Flood Proofing Programme	5.2.2005	Providing shelters/raised platform to flood affected peoples in North Bihar.
2.	Improvement of Drainage in the critical areas of the Country	31.3.2007	Drainage improvement measures in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.
3.	Critical anti-erosion works in coastal and other than Ganga Basin States	31.3.2007	Anti-sea erosion works for specific critical areas in Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry.
4.	Improvement Canal control through modern techniques and technology	31.3.2007	(a) Setting up of experimental/demonstration facility for training irrigation engineers/canal operators (b) Dissemination of information
5.	Cell for monitoring Externally Assisted Projects	31.3.2007	Monitoring of externally assisted projects

1	2	3	4
6.	Sediment Disposal Research	31.3.2003	(a) Setting up of infrastructure facility to undertake hydraulic research in the area of Sedimentation for evolving hydraulically sound and economically feasible sediment exclusion structures/devices (b) Imparting training to associated personnel
7.	Augmentation of Water & Power Supply	31.3.2003	(a) To augment the existing water & power supply infrastructure of CWPRS mainly for hydraulic model studies besides water for drinking purposes. (b) Efficient management of water and power services.
8.	Staff Colony—Phase III	31.3.2003	Providing housing facilities for staff of CWPRS and other infrastructural facilities in the campus
9.	IT Development at CWPRS	31.3.2003	(a) Computer facilities/nodes to research staff, service divisions such as Administration, Technical Coordination, Accounts, Library, Stores, Workshop and Director's Office to improve efficiency (b) Intranet within CWPRS (c) Intranet access to officers
10.	Conjunctive use of G.W. & S.W.	31.3.2005	Specific research study conducted by Central Ground Water Board.
11.	Harrange Drainage Scheme	31.3.2007	Construction of 2 Nos. of Sluices, Construction & strengthening of embankment, Resectioning of the channel.

APPENDIX VI

(Para No. 2.22)

POTENTIAL CREATED THROUGH MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION (IN 000 HA)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Achievement			Anticipated Achievement	Target
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94.24	112.98	78.03	11.74	142.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.80	0.3	0.10	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	5.50	0.62	47.65	2.50	12.71
4.	Bihar	27.00	45.00	45.00	37.00	125.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	58.00	47.00	59.50	50.00	35.00
6.	Goa	1.72	3.15	2.22	4.29	5.10
7.	Gujarat	144.00	137.13	730.00	324.00	15.00
8.	Haryana	16.30	13.57	16.43	20.28	25.29
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.00
10.	Jharkhand	3.56	4.82	0.00	15.23	NF

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.40	2.6	NF	2.63	NF
12.	Karnataka	57.12	68.21	74.67	134.09	146.89
13.	Kerala	10.00	15.00	15.00	10.00	15.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	101.75	125.32	147.76	170.17	343.18
15.	Maharashtra	24.00	115.00	115.00	1.15	NF
16.	Manipur	—	5.15	5.25	0.00	1.50
17.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	1.00
20.	Orissa	29.92	67.40	27.75	5.00	33.34
21.	Punjab	2.19	Nil	N.F.	30.00	30.00
22.	Rajasthan	44.80	68.85	92.00	71.00	131.55
23.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	4.25	5.14	2.36	NF	NF
25.	Tripura	—	Nil	4.50	4.65	4.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Uttar Pradesh	145.34	74.72	145.20	162.00	344.00
27.	Uttaranchal	1.24	2.48	2.48	2.48	0.67
28.	West Bengal	39.00	7.52	15.00	10.00	15.00
29.	Union Territories	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Nil
	Total:	812.33	922.26	1626.20	1068.51	1428.33

NF: Not furnished

APPENDIX X

(Plan No. 6.29 & 6.30)

STATE-WISE APPROVED DISTRICT PROJECTS UNDER THE PILOT SCHEME

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of District	No. of water bodies included	Estimated cost (Rs. in crore)	Culturable command are (in ha.)	Additional potential (in ha.)	Central share released (Rs. in crore)						
							2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	Total	Total Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahabub Nagar	226	32.84	20678.49	6195.43	2.44	2.7		9.75	9.3671	24.2571	
		Anantpur	52	12.26	8516.8	2933.16		5.1625	2.5	1.33		8.9925	33.2496
2.	Chhattisgarh	Kabir Dham	10	2.236	1888	740.75		0.75	0.3558	0.5712		1.677	1.677
3.	Gujarat	Sabarkantha	17	6.5512	5112	1829		2.654				2.654	
		Banaskantha	25	7.6653	5192	2289		3.1				3.1	5.754
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	13	1.0401	1165	815.4		0.156	0.156	0.4681		0.7801	0.7801
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kupwara	22	3.0588	1174	1019		0.6375	0.6375		1.0191	2.2941	2.2941
6.	Jharkhand	Saraikela	22	2.7972	1143.1	1104.1	0.33	0.649			1.1189	2.0979	
		Palamu	38	8.5928	3679.51	3679.51	1.17	0.525			4.7496	6.4446	8.5425
7.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	116	35.537	21949	8848	4.42	10.13		6.05	5.9507	26.5507	
		Bangalore Rural	182	38.068	23576	6350	1	6.95		10.3	10.301	28.551	55.1017

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8.	Kerala	Palakkad	10	1.36546	544.7	177		0.3	0.3			0.6	
		Pathanamthitta	13	1.3847	589.89	178.32		0.526				0.526	1.126
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	5	3.923	2920	712		0.70		0.70		1.4	
		Shivpuri	65	41.28	18302	8624		15.00				15	16.4
10.	Maharashtra	Beed	32	36.8828	12596	8897		13.831				13.831	13.831
11.	Orissa	Ganjam	68	12.82	14207	6835	1.14	6.81		1.665		9.615	
		Ganjapati	59	6.01	9388	4701	0.55	3.19		0.7675		4.5075	14.1225
12.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	4	4.489	3301	558		1.125	1.125		1.1168	3.3668	
		Pali	1	2.45	1461	308		0.75	0.75		0.3375	1.8375	5.2043
13.	Tamil Nadu	Sivagangai	8	1.222	702.42	153.23		0.458			0.4585	0.9165	
		Villupuram	38	9.372	4462.9	1178.15		3.5145			3.5145	7.029	7.9455
14.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	15	4.9181	1723	2064.21	0.74	0.565				1.305	
		South-24 Paraganas	51	18.552	6615.19	6222.69	0.21	1.2		1.2		2.61	3.915
15.	Bihar	Nalanda	1	1.18	435	325				0.2655		0.2655	
		Jamui	5	3.42	1205	1110				0.234		0.234	0.4995
Total	15	26	1098	299.9155	172527	77846.95	12	81.3835	5.8243	33.3013	37.9337	170.4428	170.4428

APPENDIX X

(Plan No. 6.29 & 6.30)

STATE-WISE APPROVED DISTRICT PROJECTS UNDER THE PILOT SCHEME

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of District	No. of water bodies included	Estimated cost (Rs. in crore)	Culturable command are (in ha.)	Additional potential (in ha.)	Central share released (Rs. in crore)						
							2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	Total	Total Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahabub Nagar	226	32.84	20678.49	6195.43	2.44	2.7		9.75	9.3671	24.2571	
		Anantpur	52	12.26	8516.8	2933.16		5.1625	2.5	1.33		8.9925	33.2496
2.	Chhattisgarh	Kabir Dham	10	2.236	1888	740.75		0.75	0.3558	0.5712		1.677	1.677
3.	Gujarat	Sabarkantha	17	6.5512	5112	1829		2.654				2.654	
		Banaskantha	25	7.6653	5192	2289		3.1				3.1	5.754
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	13	1.0401	1165	815.4		0.156	0.156	0.4681		0.7801	0.7801
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kupwara	22	3.0588	1174	1019		0.6375	0.6375		1.0191	2.2941	2.2941
6.	Jharkhand	Saraikela	22	2.7972	1143.1	1104.1	0.33	0.649			1.1189	2.0979	
		Palamu	38	8.5928	3679.51	3679.51	1.17	0.525			4.7496	6.4446	8.5425
7.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	116	35.537	21949	8848	4.42	10.13		6.05	5.9507	26.5507	
		Bangalore Rural	182	38.068	23576	6350	1	6.95		10.3	10.301	28.551	55.1017

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8.	Kerala	Palakkad	10	1.36546	544.7	177		0.3	0.3			0.6	
		Pathanamthitta	13	1.3847	589.89	178.32		0.526				0.526	1.126
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	5	3.923	2920	712		0.70		0.70		1.4	
		Shivpuri	65	41.28	18302	8624		15.00				15	16.4
10.	Maharashtra	Beed	32	36.8828	12596	8897		13.831				13.831	13.831
11.	Orissa	Ganjam	68	12.82	14207	6835	1.14	6.81		1.665		9.615	
		Ganjapati	59	6.01	9388	4701	0.55	3.19		0.7675		4.5075	14.1225
12.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	4	4.489	3301	558		1.125	1.125		1.1168	3.3668	
		Pali	1	2.45	1461	308		0.75	0.75		0.3375	1.8375	5.2043
13.	Tamil Nadu	Sivagangai	8	1.222	702.42	153.23		0.458			0.4585	0.9165	
		Villupuram	38	9.372	4462.9	1178.15		3.5145			3.5145	7.029	7.9455
14.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	15	4.9181	1723	2064.21	0.74	0.565				1.305	
		South-24 Paraganas	51	18.552	6615.19	6222.69	0.21	1.2		1.2		2.61	3.915
15.	Bihar	Nalanda	1	1.18	435	325				0.2655		0.2655	
		Jamui	5	3.42	1205	1110				0.234		0.234	0.4995
Total	15	26	1098	299.9155	172527	77846.95	12	81.3835	5.8243	33.3013	37.9337	170.4428	170.4428

APPENDIX X

(Plan No. 6.29 & 6.30)

STATE-WISE APPROVED DISTRICT PROJECTS UNDER THE PILOT SCHEME

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		Anantpur	52	12.26	8516.8	2933.16		5.1625	2.5	1.33		8.9925	33.2496
2.	Chhattisgarh	Kabir Dham	10	2.236	1888	740.75		0.75	0.3558	0.5712		1.677	1.677
3.	Gujarat	Sabarkantha	17	6.5512	5112	1829		2.654				2.654	
		Banaskantha	25	7.6653	5192	2289		3.1				3.1	5.754
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	13	1.0401	1165	815.4		0.156	0.156	0.4681		0.7801	0.7801
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kupwara	22	3.0588	1174	1019		0.6375	0.6375		1.0191	2.2941	2.2941
6.	Jharkhand	Saraikela	22	2.7972	1143.1	1104.1	0.33	0.649			1.1189	2.0979	
		Palamu	38	8.5928	3679.51	3679.51	1.17	0.525			4.7496	6.4446	8.5425
7.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	116	35.537	21949	8848	4.42	10.13		6.05	5.9507	26.5507	
		Bangalore Rural	182	38.068	23576	6350	1	6.95		10.3	10.301	28.551	55.1017

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8.	Kerala	Palakkad	10	1.36546	544.7	177		0.3	0.3			0.6	
		Pathanamthitta	13	1.3847	589.89	178.32		0.526				0.526	1.126
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	5	3.923	2920	712		0.70		0.70		1.4	
		Shivpuri	65	41.28	18302	8624		15.00				15	16.4
10.	Maharashtra	Beed	32	36.8828	12596	8897		13.831				13.831	13.831
11.	Orissa	Ganjam	68	12.82	14207	6835	1.14	6.81		1.665		9.615	
		Ganjapati	59	6.01	9388	4701	0.55	3.19		0.7675		4.5075	14.1225
12.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	4	4.489	3301	558		1.125	1.125		1.1168	3.3668	
		Pali	1	2.45	1461	308		0.75	0.75		0.3375	1.8375	5.2043
13.	Tamil Nadu	Sivagangai	8	1.222	702.42	153.23		0.458			0.4585	0.9165	
		Villupuram	38	9.372	4462.9	1178.15		3.5145			3.5145	7.029	7.9455
14.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	15	4.9181	1723	2064.21	0.74	0.565				1.305	
		South-24 Paraganas	51	18.552	6615.19	6222.69	0.21	1.2		1.2		2.61	3.915
15.	Bihar	Nalanda	1	1.18	435	325				0.2655		0.2655	
		Jamui	5	3.42	1205	1110				0.234		0.234	0.4995
Total	15	26	1098	299.9155	172527	77846.95	12	81.3835	5.8243	33.3013	37.9337	170.4428	170.4428

APPENDIX X

(Plan No. 6.29 & 6.30)

STATE-WISE APPROVED DISTRICT PROJECTS UNDER THE PILOT SCHEME

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of District	No. of water bodies included	Estimated cost (Rs. in crore)	Culturable command are (in ha.)	Additional potential (in ha.)	Central share released (Rs. in crore)						
							2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	Total	Total Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahabub Nagar	226	32.84	20678.49	6195.43	2.44	2.7		9.75	9.3671	24.2571	
		Anantpur	52	12.26	8516.8	2933.16		5.1625	2.5	1.33		8.9925	33.2496
2.	Chhattisgarh	Kabir Dham	10	2.236	1888	740.75		0.75	0.3558	0.5712		1.677	1.677
3.	Gujarat	Sabarkantha	17	6.5512	5112	1829		2.654				2.654	
		Banaskantha	25	7.6653	5192	2289		3.1				3.1	5.754
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	13	1.0401	1165	815.4		0.156	0.156	0.4681		0.7801	0.7801
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kupwara	22	3.0588	1174	1019		0.6375	0.6375		1.0191	2.2941	2.2941
6.	Jharkhand	Saraikela	22	2.7972	1143.1	1104.1	0.33	0.649			1.1189	2.0979	
		Palamu	38	8.5928	3679.51	3679.51	1.17	0.525			4.7496	6.4446	8.5425
7.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	116	35.537	21949	8848	4.42	10.13		6.05	5.9507	26.5507	
		Bangalore Rural	182	38.068	23576	6350	1	6.95		10.3	10.301	28.551	55.1017

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8.	Kerala	Palakkad	10	1.36546	544.7	177		0.3	0.3			0.6	
		Pathanamthitta	13	1.3847	589.89	178.32		0.526				0.526	1.126
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	5	3.923	2920	712		0.70		0.70		1.4	
		Shivpuri	65	41.28	18302	8624		15.00				15	16.4
10.	Maharashtra	Beed	32	36.8828	12596	8897		13.831				13.831	13.831
11.	Orissa	Ganjam	68	12.82	14207	6835	1.14	6.81		1.665		9.615	
		Ganjapati	59	6.01	9388	4701	0.55	3.19		0.7675		4.5075	14.1225
12.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	4	4.489	3301	558		1.125	1.125		1.1168	3.3668	
		Pali	1	2.45	1461	308		0.75	0.75		0.3375	1.8375	5.2043
13.	Tamil Nadu	Sivagangai	8	1.222	702.42	153.23		0.458			0.4585	0.9165	
		Villupuram	38	9.372	4462.9	1178.15		3.5145			3.5145	7.029	7.9455
14.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	15	4.9181	1723	2064.21	0.74	0.565				1.305	
		South-24 Paraganas	51	18.552	6615.19	6222.69	0.21	1.2		1.2		2.61	3.915
15.	Bihar	Nalanda	1	1.18	435	325				0.2655		0.2655	
		Jamui	5	3.42	1205	1110				0.234		0.234	0.4995
Total	15	26	1098	299.9155	172527	77846.95	12	81.3835	5.8243	33.3013	37.9337	170.4428	170.4428

APPENDIX VII

(Para No. 6.6)

YEAR-WISE AND STATE-WISE DETAILS OF CLA RELEASED UNDER AIBP

(Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	State	Amount														Grand Total
		1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	
										Loan	Grant	Total	Grant	Grant	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.2500	74.0000	79.6700	65.0150	95.0200	281.6600	33.1860	205.5300	61.2829	26.2641	87.5470	311.3815	843.4220	80.6900	2192.3715
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	7.5000	7.5000	15.0000	1.5000	20.0000	1.0000	9.0000	10.0000	18.0000	27.0000	—	106.5000
3.	Assam	5.2300	12.4000	13.9500	14.5400	24.0770	14.5210	16.2738	19.2015	1.6930	15.2370	16.9300	34.9332	30.2685	13.9000	216.2250
4.	Bihar	13.5000	5.1500	36.1850	129.6950	151.7750	3.4200	14.4805	74.6440	26.0505	11.1645	37.2150	16.2380	3.2300	30.9700	516.5025
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.0000	4.5000	9.5000	10.5200	13.9300	48.2000	104.0000	74.6300	2.0475	0.8775	2.9250	7.6645	10.7050	30.6100	317.1845
6.	Goa	0.0000	5.2500	0.0000	3.5000	61.6500	58.0000	0.0000	2.0000	0.4550	0.1950	0.6500	—	1.9100	18.3400	151.3000
7.	Gujarat	74.7730	196.9000	423.8200	272.7000	421.8500	581.6900	1000.3300	650.3590	484.7500	45.7500	530.5000	339.6000	121.8885	162.4200	4776.8305
8.	Haryana	32.5000	12.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	18.0000	7.7350	7.7945	3.3405	11.1350	6.0000	3.1700	—	90.5400
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.0000	6.5000	5.0000	11.0470	18.0150	3.2440	8.1500	14.6920	0.3690	3.3210	3.6900	30.0785	3.9300	37.6200	141.9665
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1.3000	0.0000	0.0000	4.6800	10.4600	11.0700	34.9990	21.5450	1.2744	11.4701	12.7445	36.6878	37.7716	39.3000	210.5579

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
11.	Jharkhand	0.0000	8.8900	11.6400	14.3450	5.7150	10.8200	9.6700	1.8330	14.8995	6.3855	21.2850	5.0370	1.2900	3.7100	94.2350
12.	Karnataka	61.2500	90.5000	94.5000	157.1400	171.0000	492.5000	620.8500	266.4780	314.7921	81.5031	396.2952	140.7759	160.3729	193.8600	2845.5220
13.	Kerala	3.7500	15.0000	0.0000	0.0000	22.4000	11.2750	5.6650	31.0000	34.6080	14.8320	49.4400	9.3591	16.6468	—	164.5359
14.	Madhya Pradesh	63.2500	110.0000	81.2500	95.3250	151.3280	215.4100	220.0000	568.4400	361.6907	155.0103	516.7010	168.0966	48.3100	229.1200	2467.2306
15.	Maharashtra	14.0000	55.0000	50.8600	49.8750	97.0200	39.1000	133.1341	164.3950	370.5002	158.7858	529.2860	167.3822	465.5213	234.8000	2000.3736
16.	Manipur	4.3000	26.0000	10.7800	21.8100	1.5000	9.3600	19.5000	15.5000	1.3000	11.7000	13.0000	75.7035	156.3042	—	353.7577
17.	Meghalaya	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.6938	5.5120	4.4700	1.5000	1.0880	0.1744	1.5694	1.7438	1.5750	0.7500	—	19.3326
18.	Mizoram	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.4330	1.4330	2.0000	0.7500	9.3000	0.5000	4.5000	5.0000	9.3150	14.2354	5.2600	48.7264
19.	Nagaland	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.7300	5.0000	5.0000	2.6590	8.0000	0.4000	3.6000	4.0000	7.9987	10.5995	4.0600	50.0472
20.	Orissa	48.4500	85.0000	71.5000	90.2500	100.3200	168.4750	179.5700	154.6850	16.9561	7.2669	24.2230	151.3742	133.8846	173.5800	1381.3118
21.	Punjab	67.5000	100.0000	0.0000	42.0000	55.6200	113.6900	36.6600	0.0000	—	—	—	26.3166	—	—	441.7866
22.	Rajasthan	2.6750	42.0000	140.0500	106.6650	78.4670	96.3150	174.3850	499.8370	247.0328	105.8712	352.9040	90.2952	11.6000	100.2600	1695.4532
23.	Sikkim	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.3600	0.0000	2.4000	0.7500	0.7500	0.0750	0.6750	0.7500	0.9113	3.3236	—	10.2449
24.	Tripura	3.7730	5.1000	3.9750	34.6530	13.8830	21.0630	13.3947	13.3769	1.1000	9.9000	11.0000	31.9950	22.5131	—	174.7267
25.	Tamil Nadu	20.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.0000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	43.5000	78.0000	76.5000	286.0000	315.9000	354.6900	359.0000	274.7850	123.1440	52.7760	175.9200	133.1280	81.8954	80.9400	2260.2584
27.	Uttaranchal	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	25.1625	25.5525	3.8992	35.0925	38.9917	80.4387	84.7298	52.5700	307.4452
28.	West Bengal	5.0000	20.0000	10.0000	25.0000	26.8250	38.6080	28.1330	3.1440	9.4227	4.0383	13.4610	0.0287	6.7000	—	176.8997
	Total:	500.0010	952.1900	1119.1800	1450.4768	1856.2000	2601.9810	3061.7026	3128.5009	2087.2115	780.1257	2867.3372	1900.3142	2301.9722	1492.0100	23231.8659

APPENDIX VIII
(Plan No. 6.14)

PROJECTS LIKELY TO BE COMPLETED IN TENTH PLAN UNDER AIBP

Andhra Pradesh
Major-1. Nagarjunsagar, 2. Sriram Sagar St.I, 3. Priyadarshini Jurala
Medium-1. Madduvalasa, 2. Maddigedda, 3. Cheyyeru, 4. Yerrakalva
ERM-Nil

Assam
Major-1. Integrated Kallong, 2. Bordikorai,
Medium-1. Pahumara, 2. Hawaipur, ERM-Nil

Bihar
Major-1. Upper Kiul; Medium-1. Orni Reservoir; ERM-Nil

Chhattisgarh
Major-1. Hasdeo Bango, 2. Jonk; Medium-1. Barnai, 2. Shivnath; ERM-Nil

Goa
Major-1. Salauli; Medium-Nil; ERM-Nil

Gujarat
Major-Nil; Medium-1. Kukteshwar, 2. Aji-IV, 3. Brahamani-II; ERM-Nil

Haryana
Major-1. Gurgaon Canal, 2. JLN Lift Irrigation; Medium-Nil; ERM-1. WRCP

Jammu & Kashmir
Major-Nil; Medium-1. Lethpora, 2. Igo-Phey
ERM-1. Modernization of Zaingir Canal, 2. Modernization of Kathua Canal

Jharkhand
Major-Nil; Medium-1. Tapkara, 2. Kansjore, 3. Latratu; ERM-Nil

Karnataka
Major-Nil; Medium-1. Maskinala; ERM-Nil

Kerala
Major-1. Kallada; Medium-Nil; ERM-Nil

Madhya Pradesh
Major-1. Sindh Phase-I, 2. Upper Wainganga, 3. Urmil
Medium-1. Banjar; ERM-Nil

Maharashtra
Major-1. Chaskaman, 2. Wan, 3. Jayakwadi Stage-II, 4. Vishnupuri, 5. Khadakwasla, 6. Lower Dedhana Project, 7. Upper Tapi
Medium-1. Kadavi, 2. Patgaon, 3. Kasari, 4. Kumbhi, 5. Bahula, 6. Kasarsai, 7. Amravati, 8. Madan, 9. Dongargaon, 10. Jawalgaon
ERM-Nil

Manipur-Nil; **Meghalaya**-Nil; **Nagaland**-Nil

Orissa
Major-1. Potteru, 2.Upper Kolab, 3. Upper Indravati, Rengali Left Bank Canal
Medium-Nil
ERM & Other Projects-1. Naraj Barrage, 2. Salandi, 3. Improvement to Sason Canal (part project), 4. Improvement to Salki Project (part project)

Punjab
Major-Nil; Medium-1. Remodelling of channels of UBDC; ERM-Nil

Rajasthan
Major-1. Mahi, 2. Bisalpur;
Medium-1. Panchanna, 2. Chhapi, 3. Chauli; ERM-Nil

Tamil Nadu
Major-Nil; Medium-Nil; ERM-1. WRCP

Uttar Pradesh
Major-1. Rajghat Canal, 2. Easter Ganga, 3. Providing Kharif Channel in H K Doab, 4. Jarauli Pump Canal
Medium-Nil
ERM-1. Upper Ganga Irrigation Modernization Project including Madhya Ganga

West Bengal
Major-Nil; Medium-1. Hanumata, 2. Tatko, 3. Patloi; ERM-Nil

APPENDIX IX

Para No. 6.20

LIST OF COMPLETED/LIKELY TO BE COMPLETED PROJECTS BY THE END OF TENTH PLAN UNDER FAST TRACK PROGRAMME

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Project/Project Component	Year of Entry	Scheduled Year of Completion	Year of Completion	Likely Year of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
Major and Medium Irrigation Projects					
	ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	Nagarjunsagar project	2001-02	2003-04	2005-06	
2.	Somasila	2001-02	2003-04		2007-08
3.	Sriramsagar Project St.I	2001-02	2003-04	2005-06	
4.	Annamayya (Cheyyuru)	2001-02	2003-04	2003-04	
5.	Madduvalasa	2001-02	2003-04	2005-06	
6.	Gundlakamma Reservoir	2005-06	2007-08		2007-08
7.	Thotapalli Barrage	2005-06	2007-08		2007-08
8.	Tarakarma Thirtha Sagaram Project	2005-06	2007-08		2007-08
9.	Swarnamukhi Med Irrigation Project	2005-06	2007-08		2007-08
10.	Palemvagu	2005-06	2007-08		2007-08
	CHHATTISGARH				
11.	Barnai	2002-03	2004-05		2006-07
12.	Hasdeo Bango	2002-03	2004-05	2005-06	
	GUJARAT				
13.	Sardar Sarovar Project (FTP-I)	2001-02	2003-04	2003-04	
14.	Sardar Sarovar Project(FTP-II)	2003-04	2005-06	2005-06	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	KARNATAKA				
15.	Hirehalla	2002-03	2004-05		2006-07
16.	Karanja	2002-03	2004-05		2006-07
17.	Maskinala	2002-03	2003-04	2003-04	
	MADHYA PRADESH				
18.	Bargi Dam RBC 16 Km.-63 Km.	2001-02	Withdrawn from FTP		
	Bargi Div. Pro. Canal (63 Km to 104 Km)	2002-03	Withdrawn from FTP		
	MAHARASHTRA				
19.	Khadakwasla	2002-03	2004-05	2004-05	
20.	Kadvi	2002-03	2004-05	2004-05	
21.	Kasarsai	2002-03	2004-05	2004-05	
22.	Jawal Gaon	2002-03	2004-05	2004-05	
23.	Kumbhi	2002-03	2004-05		2006-07
24.	Kasari	2002-03	2004-05	2004-05	
25.	Patgoan	2004-05	2006-07		2006-07
26.	Madan Tank	2005-06	2007-08		2007-08
27.	Dongaragaon	2005-06	2007-08		2007-08
28.	Shivna Takli	2005-06	2007-08		2006-07
29.	Amravati	2005-06	2007-08		2007-08
30.	Gul Medium Irrigation Project	2005-06	2007-08		2008-09
	ORISSA				
31.	Subarnarekha Project	2001-02	Withdrawn from FTP		
32.	Gate Works of Narrage Barrage	2001-02	2003-04	2005-06	
33.	Execution of Rengali Left Canal	2001-02	Withdrawn from FTP		

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Potteru	2001-02	2003-04	2004-05	
35.	Improvement of Sasan Canal	2002-03	2004-05	2004-05	
36.	Salandi Left Main Canal	2002-03	2004-05	2005-06	
37.	Improvement of Salki Irr. Project	2003-04	2004-05	2004-05	
	PUNJAB				
38.	Remodelling of UBDC	2005-06	2007-08		2007-08
39.	Extension of Kandi Canal St.II (RD 59.50 km to 130.00 km)	2005-06	2007-08		2007-08
	RAJASTHAN				
40.	Panchana	2002-03	2004-05	2004-05	
41.	Chhapi	2002-03	2004-05	2004-05	
42.	Mod. of Gang Canal	2003-04	2005-06		2007-08
	UTTAR PRADESH				
43.	Upper Ganga Mod. Project	2001-02	2003-04	2003-04	
44.	Madhya Ganga Canal Project	2001-02	2003-04	2003-04	

APPENDIX XI

(Para No. 7. 13)

COMPOSITION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE OF EXPERT GROUP

Composition

(i) Dr. Kirit S. Parikh, Member, Planning Commission—Chairman.

Members

(ii) Dr. Tushaar Shah, Principal Scientist, International Water Management institute, Anand.

(iii) Dr. B. K. Chadha, Chairman, Central Ground Water Board (Retd.)

(iv) Shri Navroz Dubash, National Institute of Public Finance & Policy, New Delhi.

(v) Shri Nirmal Mohanty, Vice President, Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation, Mumbai.

(vi) Shri Harnath Jagawat, Director, N.M. Sadguru Water & Development Foundation, Dahod.

(vii) Shri P. Chengala Reddy, President, Federation of Farmer's Association, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

(viii) Chairman, Central Ground Water Board.

(ix) Dr. M. Moni, Deputy Director General, National Informatics Centre, New Delhi.

(x) Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra—in charge of ground water.

(xi) Secretary to the Government of Punjab—in charge of ground water.

(xii) Secretary to the Government of Tamil Nadu—in charge of ground water.

(xiii) Secretary to the Government of Kerala—in charge of ground water.

(xiv) Adviser (WR), Planning Commission—Convenor.

Terms of Reference

(i) to take stock of the ground water situation in the country in regard to availability, present use and projected demand;

(ii) to identify reasons for fall in ground water levels in certain parts of the country;

(iii) to review the efficacy of ground water recharge schemes implemented so far;

(iv) to study the effectiveness of legislation where enacted;

(v) to review the present legal position regarding ground water ownership, and suggest modifications keeping in view international practices;

(vi) to suggest other measures to tackle the ground water management problem; and

(vii) any other issue which the Group may consider relevant.

APPENDIX XII

(Para No. 7.15)

THE STATUS OF MODEL BILL CIRCULATED BY THE MINISTRY TO THE STATES/UTs TO REGULATE AND CONTROL THE DEVELOPMENT OF GROUND WATER

S.No.	State/UT	Status of enactment of legislation
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Model Bill has been enacted and implemented.
2.	Goa	
3.	Tamil Nadu	
4.	Lakshadweep	
5.	Kerala	
6.	Pondicherry	
7.	West Bengal	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	
9.	Maharashtra	
10.	Gujarat	Initiatives taken for enactment of Model Bill taken.
11.	Assam	
12.	Bihar	
13.	Haryana	
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	
15.	Karnataka	
16.	Mizoram	
17.	Orissa	
18.	Rajasthan	

1	2	3
19.	Uttar Pradesh	
20.	Daman & Diu	
21.	NCT Delhi	
22.	Jharkhand	
23.	Meghalaya	
24.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	
25.	Madhya Pradesh	
26.	Uttaranchal	Initiatives taken for enactment of Model Bill taken.
27.	Andaman & Nicobar	
28.	Chhattisgarh	
29.	Nagaland*	Feel it not necessary to enact legislation.
30.	Sikkim*	
31.	Tripura*	
32.	Punjab**	
33.	Chandigarh***	
34.	Manipur*	
35.	Arunachal Pradesh*	

* Low stage of ground water development, high rainfall and availability of adequate surface water in these States does not warrant for ground water legislation.

** Opting to promote corrective steps for supply side management.

*** Byelaws for withdrawal of ground water exist.

APPENDIX XIII

STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES (2006-2007)

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 04 APRIL 2007

The Committee sat from 1530 hours to 1700 hours in Committee Room 'E', Basement, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri R. Sambasiva Rao — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Bhanwar Singh Dangawas
3. Shri Rajen Gohain
4. Smt. Preneet Kaur
5. Shri Raghuveer Singh Kaushal
6. Smt. Manorama Madhavraj
7. Smt. Kiran Maheshwari
8. Shri Shankhlal Majhi
9. Shri Abu Ayes Mondal
10. Shri Lonappan Nambadan
11. Shri Harilal Madhavaji Bhai Patel
12. Dr. Arun Kumar Sarma
13. Smt. Minati Sen

Rajya Sabha

14. Shri Indramoni Bora
15. Shri Ajay Singh Chautala
16. Shri K.E. Ismail
17. Prof. P.J. Kurien
18. Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania
19. Shri Nandi Yellaiah

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri N.K. Sapra	—	*Joint Secretary*
2. Shri A.S. Chera	—	*Director*
3. Shri P.V.L.N. Murthy	—	*Deputy Secretary*

Representatives of Ministry of Water Resources

1. Smt. Gauri Chatterji, Secretary (WR)
2. Shri S.K. Das, Chairman, CWC
3. Shri Indra Raj, Commissioner (PR)
4. Dr. T.G. Anthony Balan, Chairman, Brahmaputra Board
5. Shri B.S. Ahuja, Member (WP&P) & (D&R), CWC
6. Shri A.D. Bhardwaj, Director-General, NWDA

At the outset, the Hon'ble Chairman welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Standing Committee on Water Resources.

2. The Hon'ble Chairman then welcomed the representatives of the Ministry of Water Resources to the sitting of the Committee and requested them to introduce themselves to the Committee. After the introduction, the Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, gave a brief presentation on the Demands for Grants (2007-2008).

3. Thereafter, some Members sought clarifications pertaining to various aspects of the Demands for Grants (2007-2008) of the Ministry. The Secretary and other representatives of the Ministry replied to the queries put forth by the Committee on various Schemes/Programmes being implemented by the Ministry and other related issues.

4. A verbatim record of the proceedings of the sitting of the Committee has been kept separately.

The Committee then adjourned.

APPENDIX XIV

STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES (2006-2007)

MINUTES OF THE EIGHTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON TUESDAY, 10 APRIL 2007

The Committee sat from 1100 hours to 1345 hours in Committee Room 'B', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri R. Sambasiva Rao — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Bhanwar Singh Dangawas
3. Shri Bikram Keshari Deo
4. Shri Rajen Gohain
5. Smt. Preneet Kaur
6. Shri Raghuveer Singh Kaushal
7. Smt. Manorama Madhavraj
8. Smt. Kiran Maheshwari
9. Shri Shankhlal Majhi
10. Shri Abu Ayes Mondal
11. Shri Lonappan Nambadan
12. Dr. Arun Kumar Sarma
13. Smt. Minati Sen

Rajya Sabha

14. Shri Indramoni Bora
15. Shri K.E. Ismail
16. Shri K.P.K. Kumaran
17. Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri S.K. Sharma — *Additional Secretary*
2. Shri N.K. Sapra — *Joint Secretary*
3. Shri A.S. Chera — *Director*
4. Shri P.V.L.N. Murthy — *Deputy Secretary*

Representatives of Ministry of Water Resources

1. Smt. Gauri Chatterji, Secretary (WR)
2. Shri S.K. Das, Chairman, CWC
3. Dr. T.G. Anthony Balan, Chairman, Brahmaputra Board
4. Shri A.S. Dhingra, Commissioner (CAD & WM)
5. Shri B.S. Ahuja, Member (WP&P) & (D&R), CWC

At the outset, the Hon'ble Chairman welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee. Thereafter, the Hon'ble Chairman welcomed the representatives of the Ministry of Water Resources to the sitting and drew their attention to the provisions of Direction 55(1) of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha and requested them to introduce themselves to the Committee.

2. After the introduction, the Committee took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry on Demands for Grants (2007-2008). The Members sought clarifications pertaining to the Demands for Grants (2007-2008) of the Ministry in respect of Central Water Commission, National Water Development Agency, Major and Medium Irrigation, Minor Irrigation, Central Ground Water Board, Command Area Development Programme, Flood Control and Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, etc. The Secretary and other representatives of the Ministry replied to the queries put forth by the Members on various Schemes/Programmes being implemented by the Ministry and other related issues.

3. A verbatim record of the proceedings of the sitting has been kept separately.

The Committee then adjourned.

APPENDIX XV

STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES (2006-2007)

MINUTES OF THE NINTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES HELD ON TUESDAY, 24 APRIL 2007

The Committee sat from 1100 hours to 1215 hours in Committee Room 'E', Basement, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri R. Sambasiva Rao — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Bhanwar Singh Dangawas
3. Shri Rajen Gohain
4. Shri Shankhlal Majhi
5. Dr. Arun Kumar Sarma
6. Smt. Minati Sen

Rajya Sabha

7. Shri Indramoni Bora
8. Shri K.P.K. Kumaran
9. Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri S.K. Sharma	—	*Additional Secretary*
2. Shri N.K. Sapra	—	*Joint Secretary*
3. Shri A.S. Chera	—	*Director*
4. Shri P.V.L.N. Murthy	—	*Deputy Secretary*

At the outset, the Hon'ble Chairman welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee.

2. Thereafter, the Committee took up for consideration the draft Report on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) of the Ministry of Water Resources and after some discussion adopted the said Report with minor amendments.

3. The Committee then authorized the Chairman to finalize the Report on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) of the Ministry of Water Resources after getting it factually verified from the Ministry and present the same to both the Houses of Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.

APPENDIX XVI

STATEMENT OF OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Sl.No.	Para No.	Observation/ Recommendation
1	2	3
1.	1.18	The examination of the Budgetary provisions of the Ministry of Water Resources contained in Demands for Grants (2007-2008) shows a provision of Rs. 898.16 crore excluding the funds earmarked for AIBP and other water resources programmes. This is 9.02 per cent less, *i.e.* Rs. 100 crore less on the Plan side than that provided in BE 2006-2007. It shows an overall reduction in allocation of Rs. 89.15 crore, while there was an increase of Rs. 87.65 crore in BE 2006-2007 over the corresponding figure of 2005-2006. The Plan outlay (Revenue Section) in BE 2007-2008 at Rs. 570 crore shows a decline of 14.81 per cent though the outlay on Non-Plan at Rs. 283.01 crore shows an increase of 10.39 per cent over the respective outlays in 2006-2007. Similarly, the provision in the Capital Section, both Plan and Non-Plan put together at Rs. 45.15 crore shows a decline of 26.9 per cent. The Committee note that as in the previous three Financial Years, the BE provision (Rs. 669.11 crore) in 2006-2007 too was reduced at the RE stage to Rs. 520.86 crore showing a 22.15 per cent reduction. This reduction was primarily due to revision in the estimate of DPR of Ken-Betwa link and also due to delay in getting permission from the Ministry of Environment and Forests among others. A perusal of the budgetary allocation in percentage terms in respect of the Irrigation Sector from the First Five Year Plan at 23.22 per cent to Tenth Five Year Plan at

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		6.33 per cent reveals a progressively declining trend though the expenditure incurred (by both State and Central Governments) on irrigation in the country in absolute terms has increased from Rs. 455.07 crore in the First Plan to Rs. 95,743.52 crore (anticipated) at the end of the Tenth Plan. The Ministry has reportedly discussed the issue of the progressive reduction of outlays as a percentage of GDP with the Planning Commission though the Planning Commission has not made any commitment in this regard. The Committee view very seriously the declining trend of outlays for irrigation as a percentage of GDP even though in absolute terms there has been a manifold increase in the expenditure in this sector in successive Five Year Plans. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the share of outlay in respect of irrigation in the overall plans needs to be augmented substantially to attain the level of outlay as existing during the First Five Year Plan from the present level of outlay of 6.33 per cent. The Committee desire the Ministry to project their outlays at the BE stage in more realistic terms to avoid the pitfall of reductions at the RE stage. The Committee also desire the Ministry to finalise the revised estimate of DPR of Ken-Betwa link expeditiously and complete the preparation of DPR in the shortest possible time. They further desire to be apprised of the action taken in the matter.
2.	1.19	Further, the Committee observe that with a view to rationalize the plan schemes of the Ministry, the schemes with similar activities have been clubbed and an effort has been made to reduce the number of schemes. This exercise resulted in bringing down their number from 68 schemes in the Tenth Plan to 20 schemes during the Eleventh Plan. These 20 schemes

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		cover all the on-going activities of the Ministry and also provide for all new programmes envisaged during the Eleventh Plan. Some of the activities which were covered under Central Sector Schemes or Centrally Sponsored Schemes now stand transferred to the State Sector. According to the Ministry, this has resulted in reduced outlay for 2007-2008. The Committee note that two new schemes—one on Information, Education and Communication and the other on River Basin Organisations/ Authority are likely to be introduced during the year 2007-2008. Besides this, 11 schemes/ projects which were approved for the Tenth Plan and have achieved the set targets have been discontinued in the Eleventh Plan. The Committee desire that the allocation for the 20 schemes be kept at reasonable levels so as not to hinder their outcome adversely. The Committee also desire the Ministry to launch at the earliest the two new schemes proposed for introduction in 2007-2008 to attain their intended objectives. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken in this regard within three months of presentation of this Report.
3.	1.26	The Committee note that the National Water Policy 2002 recommended private sector participation, *i.e.* Public-Private Partnership in planning, development and management of water resources projects for diverse uses wherever feasible, with greater emphasis on publicity measures through electronic, print and other media in an inter-active manner. As the activities of the Ministry are mostly related to investigation, planning, design and research and development, it involves private sector and NGOs in certain activities related to awareness programme. The Ministry also provides support in specific activities such as organization of

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		workshop, seminar etc. on issues related to water resources. Apart from involvement in Mass Awareness Programmes, the private sector and NGO participation is being encouraged in Irrigation Management, Artificial Recharge of Ground Water, Renovation of Water Bodies and Research & Development. However, the Guidelines for private sector participation in water management have not been brought out by the Ministry. The Committee also note that the Ministry of Water Resources organized a Symposia in New Delhi to celebrate 'World Water Day' on 22 March, 2007 which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister wherein he called for collective wisdom to resolve water conflicts and appealed for making water conservation a national obsession. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry to issue the Guidelines for private sector participation in water management for not only making their involvement and participation broad based but also benefit from the vast pool of talent and expertise available in the private sector so that the benefits of the Schemes/ Programmes percolate to a large section of the population. The Committee also recommend the Government to take suitable steps to increase the private sector participation in project planning and other related activities which in their opinion would go a long way in the successful implementation of schemes like Artificial Recharge of Ground Water, etc. and the clarion call of the Hon'ble Prime Minister would become a reality in the near future. The Committee would like to be informed of the steps taken in this direction.
4.	1.31	The Committee are happy to note that as a result of their continuous prodding and the efforts made by the Ministry, 13 of the 15 State Governments have responded to the Audit Observations contained in the Report of C&AG

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		(No.15 of 2004) on the issue of diversion/mis-utilisation of the Central Loan Assistance (CLA) under AIBP which were discussed by the Committee in their Third and Fifth Reports on Demands for Grants 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 respectively. The Committee further note that some of the State Governments have agreed to reversal of expenditure incurred on non-intended uses while some have claimed that expenditure has been incurred on the project components which are eligible for funding under AIBP. The Ministry now proposes to take up the matter with each of the State Governments after analyzing their response. The State Governments have, however, not specified any reason for delay in submission of their response. The Committee, therefore, urge the Ministry to advise the State Governments to accord the highest priority for resolving the Audit Observations contained in the C&AG's Reports and settle the matters urgently. They desire the Ministry to analyze the responses of the State Governments on priority basis and intimate the outcome of the efforts made in this regard at the earliest.
5.	2.14	The Committee observe that though the average annual precipitation (including snow melt) is 4,000 BCM, 2,131 BCM is the loss on account of evaporation and the average annual water availability is assessed at 1869 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM). Of this, total utilizable water resource is assessed as 1,123 BCM, *i.e.* utilizable surface water flow is 690 BCM and annual replenishable ground water is 433 BCM. The per capita availability of water at national level has also reduced from 5,177 m^3 (Cubic Metre), in 1951 to a level of 1,820 m^3 in 2001 with variation in water availability in different river basins. Admittedly, more than one-third, *i.e.* 746 BCM of water is not utilizable and goes to sea

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		on account of the lack of suitable technology. It has further been admitted by the Chairman, CWC during evidence that a better technology will ensure that the loss of 746 BCM could be minimised. The Committee are, however, constrained to observe that on the one hand the allocation of Rs. 114.01 crore provided in BE 2006-07 was reduced by about Rs. 44 crore at the RE stage on account of less expenditure under National Water Development Agency (NWDA) due to revision in the estimate of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Ken-Betwa link and also delay in getting permission from the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) and late initiation of the Hydrology Project, on the other the allocation in BE 2007-08 at Rs. 132.50 crore is Rs. 18.49 crore more allocation than the BE 2006-2007 is considered nominal. Surprisingly, the allocation under "Major and Medium Irrigation" of the Ministry of Water Resources is primarily for investigation, planning, design and research activities and is not for completion of the on-going major and medium irrigation projects which is met out of the State Plans by the State Governments. The Committee desire the Government to fully utilise the allocations made in the Budget by advance planning of the activities required to be undertaken during the year. The Committee are unhappy to note that more than one-third of our fresh water available on the surface is going waste into the sea merely for want of a better technology. They, therefore, desire the Government to find a better technology to make the un-utilisable water fit for use. Research activities for the purpose should be undertaken immediately. This is very much essential because a vast majority of the rural-urban population and agriculture to a large extent are deprived of the availability of water. The Committee further

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		desire the Government to seek the assistance of the Ministries of Science and Technology and other concerned Organisations and work in close cooperation with them in this regard. They desire to be apprised of the progress made in the matter at quarterly intervals.
6.	2.25	The Committee observe that according to the Report of the Working Group on Water Resources for the XI Five Year Plan, there are 471 on-going projects (169 Major, 219 Medium and 83 ERM) which have spilled over from the IX Plan with a balance cost of about Rs. one lakh crore at latest estimated cost including escalation in some projects. According to the Working Group, 178 projects (48 Major, 91 Medium and 39 ERM) are likely to be completed and the remaining 293 of these may spill over to the XI Plan. The Committee further observe that 300 new projects (78 Major, 136 Medium and 86 ERM) were taken up during the X Plan which takes the tally of total number of projects to 593 spilling over to the XI Plan. The Working Group has assessed that during the XI Plan period 337 projects (72 Major, 133 Medium and 132 ERM) are likely to be completed. The Committee fail to understand the rationale behind taking up new projects even while the projects started earlier have been spilling over from one Plan to another. According to the Ministry, the shortfall in the completion of projects as identified by the Working Group is attributed to the shortfall in the envisaged level of funding for irrigation in the State Sector. In addition, thin spreading of the available resources has also been cited as an important factor contributing to lesser number of projects being completed in successive Five Year Plans. To overcome these problems the Working Group has proposed higher plan allocation for the irrigation sector

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		in State Plans as well as AIBP coupled with enhanced monitoring and interaction with the State officials. The Ministry also proposes to utilise remote sensing technology for monitoring of the projects which would help in verification of the project implementation and identification of bottlenecks. In view of the continuous spill over of the projects from one Plan to another, the Committee recommend that no new projects be taken up by Government during the 11th Plan till completion of the 593 projects that have already spilled over to the 11th Plan.
7.	2.26	The Committee further observe that with the sustained and systematic development of irrigation started from the First Five Year Plan, the irrigation potential from Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects has increased from 22.60 million hectare in 1951 to 102.7 million hectare approximately as against the utilisation of irrigation potential so created ranged between 22.60 million hectare in 1951 and 87.23 million hectare approximately at the end of the 10th Plan. The utilisation of created irrigation potential stands at 84 per cent. The Government expects reduction in the gap between potential created and utilised by the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of CAD&WM which supports activities like construction of field channels, on-farm development, etc. Although the 11th Plan has commenced, the Planning Commission has not finalised the State Plans for 2007-2008 as yet. The Committee desire that the State Plans for 2007-2008 be finalised without any further loss of time to enable the State Governments to commence/continue works during the current year. The Committee also desire that by using remote sensing technology, the gap between the created irrigation potential and its utilisation would reduce. The Committee would like to be informed of the progress made as a

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		result of the steps taken by the Government in this regard.
8.	2.33	The Committee note that the Central Water Commission (CWC) is entrusted with the general responsibility of initiating, coordinating and monitoring of schemes in consultation with the State Governments for control, conservation and utilisation of water resources in the country. A perusal of the Plan allocation in respect of the CWC reveals a disturbing trend wherein the allocations at the BE stage are reduced considerably at the RE stage and BE in subsequent years is again increased. However, the BE for 2007-2008 has drastically come down to Rs. 2 crore from Rs. 28.68 crore in BE 2006-2007. The reason given for lesser allocation at RE stage was on account of less expenditure due to vacant posts and delay in receipt of payment from consultants carrying out specialised studies. The Ministry in a subsequent reply furnished to the Committee indicates that the total allocation for the schemes proposed to be implemented through CWC is Rs. 53 crore for 2007-2008 which, however, is not reflected in the Budget documents adequately. The Committee desire the Ministry to fill up the vacant posts and devise a system of timely receipt of release of payments from consultants.
9.	2.37	The Committee note that the Ministry provides financial assistance by way of grants to academicians/experts in the Universities, IITs, and recognised R&D Laboratories/Institutes to promote research work in the field of water resource sector. Grants are also provided to the organisations to take up research schemes on specific problems related to thrust areas and identified regional problems. The allocation for 2007-2008 for this at Rs. 30 crore shows an

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		increase of Rs. 16.94 crore over the allocation of 2006-2007. According to the Ministry, there is no major enhancement in the allocation for the year as rationalisation of the plan schemes related to R&D programme of the Ministry and its attached offices/organisations has been attempted to by clubbing them in the 11th Plan. Further, the R&D Schemes entrusted to various research and academic institutions are approved after detailed scrutiny of the schemes by these organisations. However, due to non-submission of sufficient schemes and non-clearance of all the received schemes, the allocation of Rs. 13.06 crore for 2006-2007 was revised to Rs. 8 crore on this account. The Ministry has reportedly advised the Indian National Committees to vigorously pursue the organisations for submission of proposals which would help in improving the utilisation of the allocated amount. The Committee urge the Ministry to obtain sufficient number of schemes and get them approved well in time to fully utilise the allocated amount of Rs. 30 crore for 2007-2008. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the results of various research activities undertaken by the organisations to whom grants have been provided by the Ministry during the last five years.
10.	3.22	The Committee observe that the majority of the Minor Irrigation Schemes relate to surface water sources funded from the public sector outlay. The ultimate irrigation potential from Minor Irrigation Schemes has been assessed as 81.42 m.ha. of which the surface water schemes contribute 17.3 m.ha. The Minor Irrigation Sector also includes Ground Water Schemes. Minor Irrigation Projects are planned and executed by the State Governments and also by the private sector as per their own requirement and priorities. However, the

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		Government of India provides financial assistance under AIBP for Minor Irrigation Scheme proposed by the special category States, KBK districts of Orissa etc. The allocation (Plan) of Rs. 100.94 crore in BE 2006-2007 was reduced to Rs. 92.30 crore at RE stage and further reduced to Rs. 80.05 crore in BE 2007-2008. In spite of lesser allocation in RE 2006-2007 and BE 2007-2008, the Ministry claims that the overall objectives of the scheme would not be adversely affected and the progress affected, if any, would be made up in the next year. Minor Irrigation potential likely to be created at the end of the X Plan is estimated at 60.42 m.ha against the target of 81.42 m.ha. The Working Group of the Eleventh Plan has recommended a target of 7 m.ha. of potential creation for the Eleventh Plan. To attain the said target of potential creation, the Ministry proposes to revise the stipulation of 100 hectares for surface water Minor Irrigation Schemes under AIBP to 50 hectares and the 10 per cent beneficiary contribution in cost for post construction maintenance is to be done away with. Viewed in this backdrop, the Committee cannot but conclude that creation of potential through Minor Irrigation has been adversely affected owing to lesser allocations therefor. The Committee, therefore, desire the allocation for Minor Irrigation to be stepped up during the Eleventh Plan to enable the States to attain the targeted 7 m.ha. of potential as recommended by the Working Group. They also desire to be apprised of the steps proposed to be taken for attaining the targeted potential.
11.	3.23	Further, the Committee observe that CGWB is entrusted with the task of surveys, investigations, exploration, augmentation and regulation of ground water resources of the country. Besides, the Board is also taking up

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		special studies on R&D, artificial recharge, etc. The allocation for CGWB also shows a disturbing trend wherein the allocations at the BE stage were reduced considerably at the RE stage, which have been further reduced in BE in the next year. The BE for 2007-2008 has drastically come down to Rs. 1.50 crore from Rs. 91.34 crore in BE 2006-2007. However, the Ministry in a subsequent reply furnished to the Committee informed that the total budget for CGWB is reflected in the scheme 'Ground Water Management and Regulation'. The Committee desire that the allocations need to be appropriately reflected in the Budget Documents. Furthermore, the Committee observe that the Finance Minister has proposed a new scheme on Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through 'dug wells' in 1,065 over exploited or critical blocks covering 100 districts in 7 States, costing Rs. 4,000 for each 'dug well'. The Scheme has proposed to provide 100 per cent subsidy to the small and marginal farmers and 50% subsidy to other farmers. The Scheme will be finalised shortly in consultation with the concerned State Governments, NABARD and CGWB. The scheme will be implemented in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. The Committee desire that all the preparatory work for launching the Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through 'dug wells' scheme be finalised at the earliest. They desire to be apprised of the action taken and progress made in the matter at frequent intervals.
12.	4.14	The Committee observe that the Working Group of the Planning Commission for Tenth Plan, after detailed meetings and consultations with

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		State Governments and the administrators of CAD, restructured and renamed the CAD programme as Command Area Development & Water Management Programme with effect from 1 April 2004. The allocation for the programme was Rs. 205.70 crore in 2006-2007 against the actual expenditure of Rs. 199.90 crore in 2005-2006. However, the BE 2006-2007 allocation was marginally reduced to Rs. 191.08 crore at the RE stage 2006-2007 while in contrast BE 2007-2008 shows increased allocation at Rs. 300 crore, *i.e.* a substantial jump of 94.30 crore over BE of the preceding year. According to the Ministry, the reduction in allocation at RE stage was due to lower demand from the State Governments in the initial stage of financial year as also overall reduction in the RE outlay for the Ministry. The RE has, however, been restored to the BE level at the final stage. The Ministry further added that in view of the expenditure pattern of 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 it expects the allocated funds in BE 2007-2008 to be fully utilised and the scope of the programme is proposed to be scaled up. The Working Group of the Planning Commission for Eleventh Plan has recommended upward revision of the Central share in the funding pattern, withdrawal of 10% mandatory contribution by farmer/WUA and scaling up the scope of the programme by addition of new projects. This necessitated the increased allocation in BE 2007-2008 though it expressed its inability to indicate the number of new projects which may be added to the programme during 2007-2008. The basis of the Working Group recommendation for withdrawal of 10% mandatory contribution by farmers/WUA's was the demand of the State Governments to that effect on the ground that majority of the farmers are marginal and small

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		and hence not in a position to contribute, apart from the inability of some of the State Governments to collect 10% mandatory contribution resulting in non-receipt of Central assistance. The Committee agree to the recommendations of the Working Group of the Planning Commission for Eleventh Plan for making 10 per cent contribution of farmers non-mandatory and desired the Ministry to take an early decision in the matter. They desire to be apprised of the decision taken by the Government in this regard at the earliest.
13.	4.15	The National Water Policy 2002 laid great emphasis on participatory approach in Water Resource Management. The participation of the farmers in management of irrigation includes transfer of responsibility for O&M and collection of water charges for the WUAs. One time functional grant @ Rs. 600 per hectare to be shared between the Centre, State and farmers is being paid to outlet level WUAs as incentive, the interest from which is used for maintenance. In view of the declining interest rates over the past 3 years, the Working Group for the Eleventh Plan has recommended enhancement of the functional grant to the WUAs and Central grant for motivation activities, training and capacity building of farmers. The Committee also observe that PIM Legislation has not been enacted in many States. So far 11 States have either enacted exclusive legislation or amended their Irrigation Act for involvement of farmers in irrigation management while Gujarat had experimented with the idea of farmers' cooperative movement in this regard and the enabling Act for PIM is on the cards. The issue of implementation of PIM was discussed in detail by the National Water Board at its meeting held on 5 January 2007 due to which a separate National Level

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		Workshop on PIM was not organised. It may, however, be pertinent to observe that the National Water Board while emphasising on the States to enact PIM Legislation at the earliest, has not recommended any time frame for doing so. The Committee desire the Ministry to review the progress of implementation of PIM in the context of National Water Policy 2002 and report the matter to the National Water Council for appropriate directions. They also desire that PIM legislation is enacted in the remaining States at the earliest. The Committee also desire to be informed of the outcome of the review and the directions given by the National Water Council in this regard.
14.	5.13	The Plan allocation for Flood Control has drastically come down from Rs. 248.22 crore in BE 2006-2007 to Rs. 66.45 crore in BE 2007-2008. Prior to that the Ministry could expend an amount of Rs. 162.21 crore against an allocation of Rs. 231.63 crore during the year 2005-2006. The Ministry attributed the shortfall in utilisation to delay in timely submission of sound technical proposals by the States and non-submission of Utilisation Certificates, the field investigation in respect of Saptakosi Hi Dam Project, affected by law and order problem in Nepal, non-completion of Zirat survey in respect of Pagladia Dam Project, etc. Similarly, the allocation for 2006-2007 was reduced to Rs. 175.27 crore at RE stage 2006-2007 due to delay in submission of sound technical proposals by the States of West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The Committee note with concern a disquieting trend in earmarking of BE of successive years at high levels even while the allocations for the previous years were brought down substantially at the RE stage and the final

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		utilisations were less than the reduced RE allocations. A closer examination of this trend reveals that the Ministry failed to obtain the requisite details of proposals while deciding the allocation at the BE stage. This resulted in downward revision of the allocations by the Planning Commission/Finance Ministry at the RE stage. The outlay under the Flood Control during the Tenth Plan was Rs. 970.44 crore of which the total expenditure is expected to be Rs. 641.53 crore approximately which is way below the initial outlays projected for Flood Control before the Tenth Plan commenced. The Committee observed that all the schemes/ works under Flood Control have been clubbed under two broad schemes, *viz*. (i) Flood Forecasting; and (ii) River Management activities and works related to border areas. Further, a separate plan scheme, *viz*. 'Flood Management Programme' has been proposed under the State Sector for the Eleventh Plan wherein major works of anti-erosion and flood control in flood affected States would now be supported from Central Plan Outlay for the flood sector. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry to streamline the process by which allocations in respect of Flood Control are decided and fix the budget estimates in such a way that there is minimal reduction of allocation at the RE stage. This also calls for improving the system of monitoring not only of the physical progress of works under Flood Control but also keep track of expenditure incurred, submission of Utilisation Certificates and, above all, submission of sound technical proposals from the State Governments. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken in this regard at the earliest.
15.	5.24	The Brahmaputra Board – a statutory body under the Ministry of Water Resources with

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		jurisdiction of the entire 7 States in the North East Region including Sikkim and Northern parts of West Bengal under Brahmaputra and Barak Valley is assigned the work of survey/ investigation and preparation of Master Plans for control of floods, bank erosion and improvement of drainage congestion giving due importance to development and utilisation of water resources in the region. The Pagladia Dam Project, Harange Drainage Development Scheme, protection of Majuli Island are some of the important schemes being executed by the Board. The Government of India approved a scheme of Rs. 150 crore with 90% grant and 10% loan in December 2004 for taking up critical flood control and Anti-erosion schemes in Brahmaputra and Barak Valley. The Board as a part of its activities has prepared 36 Master Plans and the approved Master Plans have been circulated to the concerned State Governments for implementing specific works thereunder. The Secretary during evidence clarified that works for the Brahmaputra Board are covered under two different heads—one River Management activity and works related to border rivers under the Central Sector and the other—Flood Management Scheme under the State Sector for which Rs. 399 crore have been reflected in the State Sector. The works, therefore, would not be affected adversely for want of funds. The Secretary further informed that the Task Force Schemes will be included in Flood Management generic scheme during the Eleventh Plan and implementation of the Task Force Report formed by the Prime Minister in 2004 would not be discontinued. The Committee desire the Ministry to draw a time-bound programme for implementation of the Task Force Report and appraise them of the progress of the works under implementation.

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16.	6.26	The Committee note that in view of the precarious resource capability of the States, the Central Government had launched the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) in 1996-97 to provide Central Loan Assistance (CLA) to approved major and medium irrigation projects to expedite implementation of these projects. The allocation was kept at Rs. 2,350 crore in BE 2006-07 against which proposals amounting to Rs. 3,795 crore were forwarded to Ministry of Finance. The Ministry, in a subsequent reply, informed that CLA of Rs. 3,795 crore has been released by the Ministry of Finance for AIBP as recommended by the Ministry of Water Resources. The releases are made by Ministry of Finance as the AIBP is a 'State Sector' Scheme. The time lag between forwarding of proposals by the Ministry and release of funds by Ministry of Finance is between 15 days and one month. The Committee also note that the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech has proposed to extend more budgetary support for irrigation projects under AIBP by enhancing allocation for 2007-2008 to the tune of Rs. 11,000 crore—an increase of Rs. 3,879 crore (54.47%) from Rs. 7,121 crore in 2006-07. Further, the progress in respect of on-going projects is being closely monitored and the Ministry of Water Resources has taken up the matter with all State Governments which has resulted in a relatively high achievement during this year. The Ministry expressed the hope that the enhanced allocation for 2007-2008 will be fully utilized. The Planning Commission does not make project-wise allocation. The AIBP grants are released for the individual projects based on the proposals submitted by the State Governments and appraisal carried out by CWC of the physical and financial progress of the project. The Committee desire the Ministry to keep a

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		close watch not only on the physical progress of the projects but also on the expenditure incurred thereon to obviate adverse criticism by C&AG and other such bodies as earlier taken note of by the Committee in their Third and Fifth Reports on Demands for Grants 2005-06 and 2006-07 respectively as some of the States have diverted/mis-utilised the CLA under AIBP in earlier years.
17.	6.27	The Committee further observe that the Twelfth Finance Commission has recommended abolition of loan component and the States are incurring expenditure of State-share mostly from their Plan allocations. In order to achieve the target of completion of projects, the Ministry of Water Resources has stepped up monitoring of the projects. The Ministry has also taken up monitoring of creation of irrigation potential by the Remote Sensing Technology to confirm the actual achievement on site. An irrigation potential of 15 lakh hectare is proposed to be created of which 13.5 lakh hectare will be through major and medium irrigation projects and 1.5 lakh hectare through surface minor irrigation schemes under AIBP. A Fast Track Programme was launched in February 2002 to be completed in two working seasons those Major and Medium Irrigation Projects which are nearing completion. The Fast Track Programme has now been discontinued from 2006-07 as per the revised guidelines. This has been done as a part of the process to rationalize the procedure for release of funds under AIBP. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation had taken up evaluation of AIBP during 2004 with the help of ten different Consultancy Firms who evaluated the AIBP performance in the whole country. The draft report has been submitted during December 2006 which is under examination. Further, the

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		Planning Commission has also proposed to take up a similar study during 2007. The Committee recommend the Ministry to expeditiously process the Review Report submitted during December 2006. The Committee further recommend the Government to initiate the remedial measures suggested by the Review Report to further improve and streamline the processes and procedures governing the implementation of AIBP in the coming years. They would like to be apprised of the action taken in this matter at the earliest.
18.	6.33	The Committee note that a Pilot Project launched in January 2005 with an estimated cost of Rs. 300 crore to be borne by the Centre and the States in the ratio of 3:1 was to be implemented during the remaining period of the Tenth Plan and the projects were required to be completed within two years from the sanctioned date. So far, 2 works have been completed during 2005-2006, 267 number of works were completed upto December 2006 and 810 number of works are targeted to be completed by March, 2007. Some spill over works will be completed in 2007-2008 benefiting 26 districts in 15 States. The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 2007 has proposed that under the project, some State Governments have signed agreements with the World Bank for implementation of the Projects and some States are planning to do so. Further, an amount of Rs. 100 crore has been provided for 2007-08 in the State Sector under Central Plan Outlays. About Rs. 54 crore of this amount will be utilized for spill over projects under the pilot scheme. The remaining will be for providing 25% of the cost in the World Bank assisted projects. It is targeted to complete about 500 water bodies under the pilot scheme by March 2007 and the remaining 598 water bodies by

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		March 2008. In the World Bank assisted project, the work will commence in the first phase of tanks and it is proposed to complete them by the end of two years. The Committee desire the Government to monitor the implementation of these projects by the States earnestly as they are aimed to increase the storage capacities which are quite low, as observed by them elsewhere in this Report since approximately 746 BCM of water is going waste into the sea. They further desire the Government to ensure that the projects targeted to be completed by March 2008 do not spill over to the next year which, in their opinion, would not only increase their cost but also delay in attaining the desired objectives. The Committee may be informed of the progress made in this direction at the earliest.
19.	7.18	The Committee observe that the review of the Ministry of Water Resources carried out by the Planning Commission as a part of its Mid Term Review of the Five Year Plans of every Ministry as well as the State Plans revealed that creation of irrigation potential in first 2 years of the Tenth Plan was significantly below the levels projected by State Governments and therefore, scaling down of targets was unavoidable. The review suggests that this shortfall in achievement of targets is a reflection of the fact that funds for irrigation in the State Sector fell short of the envisaged levels, which itself is a result of lower levels of potential created earlier. As a corollary, the Planning Commission scaled down the target for creation of irrigation potential at the Mid Term Appraisal stage from 9.936 million hectare to 6.5 million hectare for Major and Medium irrigation and from 6.807 million hectare to 4 million hectare for Minor irrigation. The Working Group of Eleventh Plan has further reviewed the position and has

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projected that a target of 5.29 m.ha for MMI and 3.52 m.ha for MI would be achieved by the end of Tenth Plan. According to them, this situation points to a deeper malaise afflicting the system of projecting targets in successive Plans. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry and the Planning Commission to order an independent evaluation of this system of target fixation, if need be, by a reputed professional/research organization to achieve the desired results in future Plans.

The Committee further observe that a target of 16 m.ha. for creation of irrigation potential of which 9 m.ha. under MMI and 7 m.ha. under MI with a higher outlay of Rs. 1,97,750 crore through State and Central Plan has been proposed for the Eleventh Plan against an outlay of Rs. 84,735 crore for Tenth Plan. The present storage capacity is 71.70 BCM. It is proposed to create storage capacity amounting to 30.57 BCM through projects under construction and additional storage of 71.34 BCM could be created through the projects under consideration. The Mid Term Review also suggests for increase in cost limit of major projects from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 crore and CCA limit from 10,000 to 25,000 hectare. Further, the Ministry suggested for modification of clause relating to mandatory environmental clearance for major projects to the Ministry of Environment and Forests. However, the Ministry has informed that the National Environment Policy 2006 approved in May 2006 does not include the suggestions of the Ministry of Water Resources. The Committee are of the opinion that in order to increase the storage capacity, the suggestions of the Ministry from the environmental angle need to be re-looked as more than one third of the utilisable water is going waste into the sea. The Committee also

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		desire the Ministry to pursue the matter with the Ministry of Environment and Forests to make suitable changes in the National Environment Policy 2006.
20.	7.19	The Committee also observe that irrigation water charges in most States are not even adequate to recover the O&M cost except Gujarat and Maharashtra which have been able to meet full O&M cost from the revenue earned through water tariffs. In the context of water tariffs, the need for regulatory mechanism to ensure sustainability of resources and facilities created was discussed in the 12th Meeting of the National Water Board while the Maharashtra Water Regulatory Authority is already functional, the States of Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have stated that the process of setting up of the regulatory mechanism is under formulation. The Committee desire the Ministry to impress upon the States to set up the regulatory mechanism for optimum, judicious and equitable management, allocation and utilisation of the limited water resources available. The Mid Term Review proposed to set up an Expert Group comprising officials of Ministries/Departments, NGOs, etc. to review the issue of ground water ownership in line with the international practices and suggest a line of action for implementation during Eleventh Plan. The Expert Group on ground water was to submit its report to the Planning Commission on 31 May 2006 which was, however, delayed due to extensive consultations required in the matter and the report is expected shortly. The Committee urge the Ministry of Water Resources and the Planning Commission to process the suggestions/recommendations of the Expert Group on ground water

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		expeditiously. Further, the Mid Term Appraisal also notes that Women Self Help Groups need to be promoted in a major way. The Committee are happy to learn that in pursuance of the provisions of National Water Policy, the guidelines for PIM emphasised upon the States to consider representation of women in WUAs at all levels and as a result thereof many of the State Governments have amended their Irrigation Acts or specific Acts on PIM have been formulated with provisions for participation of women. The Committee have come across a suggestion for declaring the Teesta Barrage Project as a National Project fully funded by the Central Government. In this context, the Ministry has informed that the suggestion of the West Bengal Government has been received and the concept of the National Project is under consideration of the Ministry. The Committee desire the Ministry to formulate a policy for declaring major irrigation projects as 'National Projects' at an early date. The Committee desire to be apprised of the action taken in this regard at the earliest.